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ITALIAN GRAMMAR



GRANDGENT

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ITALIAN GRAMMAR.

BY

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PREFACE.

THIS volume is the result of an attempt to put into convenient form and the smallest possible compass all the grammar that the ordinary student of Italian will need. Short as the book is, it contains some paragraphs which beginners will probably skip: the longer lists of words and endings, and a great part of the chapters on suffixes and irregular verbs will be useful mainly for reference. The vocabularies cover the twenty-one translation exercises, but not the examples nor the Exercise in Pronunciation; they are not intended to include words explained in the notes, nor proper names that are exactly the same in Italian and in English.

I have endeavored to make the book represent the Italian language as it is spoken and written at the present day; the exercises are taken chiefly from reading-books lately prepared for Tuscan schools. Still, I have tried to give also as many obsolete forms as students of the Italian classics will require.

It has been my aim throughout to make the rules clear for all classes of pupils, even for those ignorant of other foreign languages, provided they understand the technical words commonly used in grammars. With this object in view, I have ascribed to the Italian vowels the pronunciation of the English ones that are most like them: an accurate description of the Italian sounds would, I fear, prove confusing to beginners who have had no training in phonetics. It will be easy for the instructor to explain not only

the vowels, but some of the consonants, and the division of words into syllables, much better than can be done in a book like this.

The authorities I have consulted most are the dictionaries of Fanfani, Rigutini and Fanfani, Fornari (*Nuovo Bazzarini*), and Tommaseo and Bellini. I have made but little use of other grammars; I am, however, indebted to Toscani for some ideas and a few of my examples. The chapters on syntax, and the treatment of irregular verbs, pronouns, suffixes, and the plural of words in *-co* and *-go* are almost entirely the result of original work.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to Professor Nash, of Harvard, to my friend and teacher, Sig. Filippo Orlando, of Florence, and to the gentlemen who assisted me in correcting the proof-sheets; and I wish above all to thank Professor Sheldon, of Harvard, and Professor Bendelari, of Yale, without whose aid and encouragement I should scarcely have ventured to offer this book to the public.

CAMBRIDGE, September, 1887.

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ITALIAN GRAMMAR.

PRONUNCIATION.

1. In Italian all the letters are pronounced, except *h*, which is always silent. *B, f, g, l, m, n, p, q, s,* and *v* are pronounced as in English. The letters of the Italian alphabet are named as follows :—

A, <i>ah.</i>	G, <i>jě.</i>	N, <i>én-ně.</i>	T, <i>tě.</i>
B, <i>bě.</i>	H, <i>ák-kah.</i>	O, <i>ö.</i>	U, <i>oo.</i>
C, <i>chě.</i>	I, <i>ē.</i>	P, <i>pě.</i>	V, <i>vě.</i>
D, <i>dě.</i>	J, <i>ē loongo.</i>	Q, <i>coo.</i>	Z, <i>džě-tah.</i>
E, <i>ā.</i>	L, <i>él-lě.</i>	R, <i>ér-rě.</i>	
F, <i>éf-fě.</i>	M, <i>ém-mě.</i>	S, <i>és-sě.</i>	

In the italicized words above, the letters and signs have their English values ; the accented syllable is marked by an acute accent (').

2. **A** is always pronounced like *a* in English “father” : as *fáma*, “fame.”

I is always pronounced like *e* in “he” : as *víni*, “wines.”

U always has the sound of *oo* in “moon” : as *úna*, “one.”

Even when these vowels are short their quality remains unchanged : as *pállà*, “ball” ; *spílli*, “pins” ; *núlla*, “nothing.”

a. In the groups *cia, cio, ciu, gia, gio, giu*, the *i*, unless it be accented, is generally not pronounced; it is merely a graphic sign, denoting that the *c* or the *g* is soft. Soft *c* is like English *ch* in "chin"; soft *g* is like *g* in "gem." Ex.: *ciò*, "that"; *guancia*, "cheek"; *mángia*, "he eats"; *giù*, "down."

3. E has two sounds: one close, like *a* in "gate," one open, like *e* in "get." Unaccented *e* is always close. The cases where accented *e* is open and those where it is close must be learned by practice;* but in the group *ie* it is always open. In this book an acute accent (´) marks the close, and a circumflex (^) the open sound; these accents are, however, not used in writing Italian. Ex.: *spéssso*, "often"; *védo*, "I see"; *ébbe*, "he had"; *viêne*, "he comes."

O has also two sounds: one close, like *o* in "note," one open, like *o* in "for."† Unaccented *o* is always close. In the group *uo*, accented *o* is always open. Ex.: *pómo*, "fruit"; *mólto*, "much"; *pôco*, "little"; *fuôco*, "fire."

a. The groups *ie* and *uo* nearly always form but one syllable each, the accent being on the *e* and the *o*: as *piêno*, "full"; *buóno*, "good."

b. In the suffixes *-eccio* (-*a*), *-esco* (-*a*), *-ese*, *-essa*, *-etto* (-*a*), *-ezzo* (-*a*), *-mente*, and *-mento* the *e* is always close; while in the diminutive suffix *-ello* (-*a*), and in the endings *-ente*, *-enza*, *-erio* (or *-ero*), and *-esimo* (-*a*) it is open: as *inglése*, "English"; *probabilménte*, "probably"; *prudènte*, "prudent"; *ventésimo*, "twentieth."

* Italian *e* is close when it represents Latin *ē* or *ĭ*; open when it represents Latin *ĕ* or *ae*. This rule has very few exceptions.

† Italian *o* is close when it represents Latin *ō* or *ŭ*; open when it represents Latin *o* or *au*.

c. In the endings *-oio*, *-one*, *-ore*, and in the suffix *-oso* (*-a*) the *o* is close; while in the ending *-orio*, and in *-occio* (*-a*), *-otto* (*-a*), and *-ozzo* (*-a*), used as suffixes to nouns or adjectives, it is open: as *vassóio*, "tray"; *amóre*, "love"; *romitório*, "hermitage"; *casôtta*, "good-sized house."

d. In poetry and in some prose *o* is often used instead of *uo*; this *o* is always open: as *córe* (for *cuôre*), "heart."

4. C before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant is pronounced like English *k*: as *cása*, "house." Before *e* or *i* it has the value of *ch* in "chin":* as *dólce*, "sweet"; *cínque*, "five."

When double *c* precedes *e* or *i*, both *c*'s are soft: as *fáccia*, "face."

G before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant is pronounced as in English: as *gátto*, "cat." Before *e* or *i* it has the value of *g* in "gem":* as *gênte*, "people"; *giórno*, "day."

When double *g* precedes *e* or *i*, both *g*'s are soft; as *rággio*, "ray."

H is always silent: as *ha*, "he has."

J is merely another way of writing *i* or *ii*.

R is always rolled: as *cárne*, "meat"; *rósso*, "red"; *per*, "for." When *r* is double, the trill is prolonged: as *búrro*, "butter"; *marróne*, "chestnut."

S is generally like English *s* in "see," "mason": as *só*, "I know"; *cása*, "house"; *diségno*, "design." But a single *s* between two vowels is very often sounded like English *z*: as *cáso*, "case"; *disonóre*, "dishonor."

* Between two vowels, of which the second is *e* or *i*, single *c* and single *g* are, in Tuscany, pronounced respectively like *sh* in "shin," and like *si* in "vision" (French *g* in *page*): as *páce*, "peace"; *stagíone*, "season."

In the suffixes *-ése* and *-ésimo* the *s* is sounded *z*; in the suffix *-óso* it is like *s* in "mason"; as *francése*, "French"; *noióso*, "troublesome."

Initial *s*, followed by *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, or *v*, is pronounced *z*: as *sdrucioláre*, "to slip"; *slítta*, "sleigh."

T and **d** are pronounced further forward in the mouth than in English; the tip of the tongue should touch the back of the upper front teeth: as *tu*, "thou"; *féde*, "faith."

Z is sounded like *ts*: as *alzáre*, "to lift." After *n*, however, *z* is, in many words, pronounced *dz*: as *mánzo*, "beef"; *zanzára*, "mosquito." At the beginning of a word *z* always has the sound of *dz* (as *zíncu*, "zinc"), except in *zámpa*, *zía*, *zíu*, *zíttu*, *zólfo*, *zôppo*, *zícca*, *zícchero*, *zíppa*, and some other words that are but little used.*

Zz is sometimes *tts*, sometimes *ddz*:† as *prêzzo* (*tts*), "price"; *mêzzo* (*ddz*), "half."

* The complete list is:—

zabattiêro	zána	zázzera	zíngaro	zôlfa
zaccágna	zánca	zécca	zinghináia	zólfo
záccaro	zángola	zéppa	zinzíno	zombáre
zácchera	zánna	zéppo	zíu	zôppo
záffo	zánni	zighêna	zípolo	zícca
zambúco	zánza	zígolo	zitêllo	zícchero
zámpa	záppa	zimár	zíttu	zíffa
zampíllo	zátta	zimbêllo	zívolo	zífolo
zampógna	zazzeáre	zinfonía	zôcco	zíppa

and their derivatives.

† In general *zz* is *tts* when it comes from Latin *ti*, *ddz* when it comes from Latin *di*: as *pretium* = *prêzzo*; *medium* = *mêzzo*.

In the suffixes *-azzo* (*-a*), *-ézzo* (*-a*), *-izzo* (*-a*), *-ôzzo* (*-a*), and *-úzzo* (*-a*) the *zz* is sounded *tts*, but in the verbal ending *-izzàre* it is *ddz*: as *chiarézza*, "clearness"; *utilizzàre*, "to utilize."

The other consonants are pronounced as in English.

5. The following combinations are to be noted:—

Ch (which is used only before *e* and *i*) is always like English *k*: as *fíchi*, "figs." **Sch** is like *sk*: as *schérzo*, "sport."

Gh (which is used only before *e* and *i*) is always like English *g* in "get": as *ághi*, "needles."

Gli (written *gl* if the following vowel be *i*) is like English *lli* in "million": * as *figlio*, "son"; *figli*, "sons."

Gn is like *ni* in "onion": as *bisógno*, "need."

Gu followed by a vowel is like *gw*: as *guáncia*, "cheek."

Qu is always like *kw*: as *quésto*, "this."

Sc before *e* and *i* is like *sh* in "shin": as *uscíre*, "to go out." Before all other letters it is pronounced *sk*: as *scuôla*, "school."

6. With the exception of *h* and of the combinations mentioned in 5 and in 2, *a*, every letter in Italian is distinctly sounded. In pronouncing double consonants both letters must be sounded—the first at the end of the preceding, the second at the beginning of the following syllable. Ex.: *paura* (*pa-ú-ra*), "fear"; *Europa* (*E-u-rô-pa*), "Europe"; *mici* (*miê-i*), "my"; *babbo* (*báb-bo*), "papa"; *fatto* (*fát-to*), "done"; *anno* (*án-no*), "year"; *fáccia* (pronounce *fat-tsha*), "face"; *ôggi* (pronounce *od-dgē*), "to-day"; *pázzo* (pronounce *pat-tso*), "mad."

* Exceptions are *negligere*, and a few uncommon words borrowed from the Latin; in these *gl* = English *gl*.

7. In writing Italian only one accent, the grave (`), is employed.* Any vowel bearing this mark is accented and (if it be *e* or *o*) open in the pronunciation. When, as is the case with nearly all words, no accent is written, the emphasized syllable must be learned by practice.† Most nouns and adjectives are accented on the penult. In this book the accent will always be marked.

8. Italian words are divided into syllables in such a way that, if possible, every syllable begins with a consonant: as *ta-vo-lí-no*, "table." When *s* precedes another consonant, both that consonant and the *s* belong to the following syllable: as *dí-stán-te*, "distant"; *ri-strét-to*, "limited." When *r* follows another consonant, both that consonant and the *r* belong to the following syllable: as *pá-dre*, "father"; *a-vrò*, "I shall have." Ex.: *mi-glió-re*, "better"; *o-gnù-no*, "every"; *ri-spón-de-re*, "to reply"; *te-á-tro*, "theatre"; *del-l' ác-qua*, "of the water."

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION.

Carlino è maláto, è móltro maláto. Lì da lúi al súo letticiuòlo,
Charley is ill is very ill There by him at(the) his little-bed
 c' è sêmpre la mámma. La mámma è sêmpre lì, è sêmpre lì
there is always the mother The mother is always there is always there
 giòrno e nôtte. È ôtto giòrni che non si è spogliáta; quándo
day and night It-is eight days that not she-has-undressed when
 non ne può più, appôggia il cápo accánto al visíno del
she-cannot (-hold-out) more she-leans the head beside (to)the little-face of (the)
 súo Carlino, e s' appísola un pôco: ma dormíre, ah! dormíre non
her Charley and drowzes a little but sleep ah sleep not

* Some Italian authors and editors use the acute and circumflex accents to mark proparoxytones, and to distinguish words that are alike in spelling but different in meaning; but their example is not generally followed.

† The accent is nearly always the same as in Latin.

può. Che se Carlino tósse, se álza úna manína, se respíra un
she-can For if Charley coughs if he-raises a little-hand if he-breathes a
 po' più fôrte, la mámma è súbito alzáta, e lo guárda fisso
little more hard the mother is at-once arisen and him looks-at hard
 fisso, e lo bácia. Il malatino patisce, ma patisce più la pôvera
hard and him kisses The little-invalid suffers but suffers more the poor
 mámma.
mother.

ARTICLES.

9. The article is not declined, but it agrees with its substantive in gender and number.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

10. Masculine :—

a. Sing. *il*, pl. *i*, before a word beginning with any consonant except *s* impure* and *z*.

b. Sing. *lo*, pl. *gli*, before a word beginning with a vowel or with *s* impure or *z*.

Before a vowel *lo* becomes *l'*; *gli* becomes *gi'* before *i*.

Ex. : *Il pádre*, the father; *i pádri*, the fathers.

Lo stésso pádre, the same father.

Lo sciámme, the swarm; *gli sciámni*, the swarms.

Lo zio, the uncle; *gli zii*, the uncles.

L' uómo, the man; *gl' insètti*, the insects.

11. Feminine :—

Sing. *la*, pl. *le*.

Before a vowel *la* becomes *l'*; *le* becomes *l'* before *e*.

Ex. : *La mádre*, the mother; *le mádri*, the mothers.

L' óra, the hour; *le óre*, the hours; *l' érbe*, the herbs.

* That is, *s* followed by another consonant.

12. When the definite article is preceded by one of the prepositions *di, da, a, in, con, su, per*, the article and preposition are generally contracted into one word, as shown in the following table (*con, per*, are often uncontracted) : —

	IL	I	LO	GLI	LA	LE	L'
<i>Di</i> , of	<i>del</i>	<i>dèi</i> or <i>de'</i>	<i>dèllo</i>	<i>dègli</i>	<i>dèlla</i>	<i>dèlle</i>	<i>dell'</i>
<i>Da</i> , by	<i>dal</i>	<i>dài</i> or <i>da'</i>	<i>dàllo</i>	<i>dàgli</i>	<i>dàlla</i>	<i>dàlle</i>	<i>dall'</i>
<i>A</i> , to	<i>al</i>	<i>ài</i> or <i>a'</i>	<i>àllo</i>	<i>àgli</i>	<i>àlla</i>	<i>àlle</i>	<i>all'</i>
<i>In</i> , in	<i>nel</i>	<i>nèi</i> or <i>ne'</i>	<i>nèllo</i>	<i>nègli</i>	<i>nèlla</i>	<i>nèlle</i>	<i>nell'</i>
<i>Con</i> , with	<i>col</i>	<i>cói</i> or <i>co'</i>	<i>cóllo</i>	<i>cògli</i>	<i>còlla</i>	<i>còlle</i>	<i>coll'</i>
<i>Su</i> , on	<i>sul</i>	<i>súi</i> or <i>su'</i>	<i>súllo</i>	<i>súgli</i>	<i>súlla</i>	<i>súlle</i>	<i>sull'</i>
<i>Per</i> , for	<i>pel</i>	<i>pèi</i> or <i>pe'</i>	<i>per lo</i>	<i>per gli</i>	<i>per la</i>	<i>per le</i>	<i>per l'</i>

Ex. : *Del pádre*, of the father ; *dài pádri*, by the fathers.

Allo spéccchio, to the mirror ; *nègli spéccchi*, in the mirrors.

Còlla mádre, with the mother ; *còlle mádri*, with the mothers.

Sull' uômo, on the man ; *per gli uômini*, for the men.

a. The word “some” is frequently rendered in Italian by *dí* with the definite article. This is called the partitive genitive.

Ex. : *Dátemi del víno*, give me some wine.

Dèlle bèlle còse, some fine things.

13. In the following cases the definite article is used in Italian, though not in English : —

a. Before the possessive pronouns : as *il nòstro giardino*, “our garden” ; *i suói fratèlli*, “his brothers.” When, however, the possessive qualifies an otherwise unmodified noun in the singular expressing relationship, the article is generally omitted : as *mia mádre*, “my mother.” For a fuller statement see 45, *a.*

b. Before an abstract noun or one denoting a whole class.

Ex.: *L' uômo propône*, man proposes.

I fiôri nâscono dal sême, flowers spring from the seed.

Gli uccelli hânno le âli, birds have wings.

La môrte è il peggiôre di tùtti i mâli, death is the worst of all evils.

c. In general before a noun used with any adjective that does not express quantity.

Ex.: *L' ânno scôrso*, last year.

Gli uômini buôni, good men.

Il pôvero Giôrgio non viêne, poor George doesn't come.

d. Before a title followed by a proper name.

Ex.: *La regîna Vittôria*, Queen Victoria.

Il signôr Àscoli, Mr. Ascoli.

e. Before family names; often before given names of women; occasionally before given names of well-known men.

Ex.: *Il Bîdnchi è môrto*, White is dead; *la Pâtî cânta*, Patti sings.

Conôsko l' Olivîa, I know Olivia.

Il poëma del Dânte or di Ddnte, Dante's poem.

f. (1) Before names of countries and continents.

Ex.: *La Svîzzera*, Switzerland; *all' Itâlia*, to Italy.

Per l' Eurôpa, for Europe.

(2) But the article is omitted after *in*, in phrases that denote going to or dwelling in a country.

Ex.: *Vâdo in Germânia*, I go to Germany.

Rimângo in Frância, I remain in France.

(3) It is often omitted also after *di*, when *di* with the name of a country is equivalent to an adjective of nationality.

Ex.: *La regîna d' Inghiltèrra*, the queen of England.

Il vîno di Spâgna, the wine of Spain.

In all the above cases (beginning with 13, a) the article is omitted if the noun is used as a vocative, or is modified by a numeral or a pronominal adjective.

Ex.: *Vièni, amico mio*, come, my friend.
Questa sua ópera, this work of his.
Vi sono sette virtù, there are seven virtues.
Pòvero pádre, poor father !
Due bellissimi cani, two very beautiful dogs.
Signóra Monti, come sta, Mrs. Monti, how do you do?
Itàlia, ti rivédo, Italy, I see thee again.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

14. Masculine :—

- a.* *Un* before a vowel or any consonant except *s* impure and *z*.
b. *Úno* before *s* impure or *z*.

Ex.: *Un pádre*, a father ; *un uòmo*, a man.
Un anèllo, a ring ; *úno spècchio*, a mirror.
Úno sciàme, a swarm ; *úno zio*, an uncle.

15. Feminine :—

Úna, which becomes *un'* before a vowel.

Ex.: *Úna mádre*, a mother ; *un' óra*, an hour.

16. In the following cases the indefinite article, though expressed in English, is omitted in Italian :—

- a.* Before a predicate noun expressing occupation, rank, or nationality, and not accompanied by an adjective.

Ex.: *Égli è poëta*, he is a poet ; *sóno marchése*, I am a marquis.
Sicètte italiàno, you are an Italian.

- b.* Generally before an antecedent (of a relative clause) used in apposition to a preceding noun modified by a definite article or a demonstrative pronoun.

Ex.: *L' Árno, fiume che travèrsa Firènze*, the Arno, a river which traverses Florence.

EXERCISE 1.

La páрте più álta del nôstro côrpo è il cápo. Il cápo è attaccáto
highest is is attached
 al còllo, e il còllo è attaccáto al trónco. La páрте davánti del
front
 cápo si chiáma viso. Nel viso ci sôno la frónte, gli ôcchi, il
is-called there are eyes
 náso, la bócca, il ménto. Cógli ôcchi si védono le côse. Col
we-see things
 náso si sêntono gli odóri. Còlla bócca si mánzia, si béve, si
we-smell odors we-eat we-drink we-
 respíra. Respiráre è mandáre l' ária giù nel pêtto, e pòi riman-
breathe
 dárla fuôri. Nói respiriámo l' ária. Leváte un pêsce dall' áqua,
it We breathe Take
 muôre : leváte l' ária a nói, e nói morrémo.
it-dies take from us shall-die.

EXERCISE 2.

Mr. Rossi is a merchant. Leaving Italy, he-went-away last
è Lasciándo partí
 year to France, a country which he-wished to-visit with his brother
per voléva visitáre
 and a friend of the family. But he-returned to Italy the same
tornò in
 month, saying : "Travelling¹ bores-me. Another time I-shall-make
dicêndo viaggiáre (m.) mi sêcca Un' áltra farò
 a study of the customs of France. Paris is a big city ; we-have-
costúmi (m. pl.) gránde vi abbíamo
 seen some² fine things ; but I-prefer the land of Garibaldi and
vedúto bèle côse (f. pl.) mi piáce piú
 of King Victor Emmanuel."

¹ See 13, b.² See 12, a.

NOUNS.

17. Italian nouns are not declined. Possession is denoted by the preposition *di*: as *lo spêcchio di mío pádre*, "my father's looking-glass."

GENDER.

18. There are no neuter nouns in Italian.*

Nouns denoting males and females keep their natural gender, whatever their termination may be: except *guída*, "guide"; *guárdia*, "guard"; *sentinèlla*, "sentinel"; *spía*, "spy"; which are feminine.

Ex.: *Il fratello*, the brother; *mia sorèlla*, my sister.

Il poeta, the poet; *la poetéssa*, the poetess.

Una spía, a spy; *la nôstra guida*, our guide.

19. Of nouns denoting objects without sex some are masculine, some feminine. Their gender can often be determined by the final letter. All Italian nouns end in *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*: † —

a. Those ending in *a* are feminine; except *coléra*, "cholera," Greek neuters in *-ma*, ‡ many geographical names, and a few other words, mostly foreign.

Ex.: *Un' ora*, an hour; *un telegrámma*, a telegram.

Il Canadà, Canada; *il sofà*, the sofa.

b. Of those ending in *e* and *i* some are masculine, some feminine. All ending in *-zióne*, *-gióne*, or *-údiue* are feminine.

Ex.: *Il fiúme*, the river; *la páce*, peace.

Un dì, a day; *una metrópoli*, a metropolis.

La ragióne, the reason; *la servitúdiue*, service.

c. Those ending in *o* are masculine; except *máno*, "hand."

Ex.: *Il ginócchio*, the knee; *la máno*, the hand.

* Latin neuters become masculine in Italian; masculines and feminines retain their Latin gender. This rule has very few exceptions.

† A few foreign nouns used in Italian end in a consonant: as *lápis*, "pencil."

‡ Mostly scientific terms.

d. Those ending in *u* are feminine ; except *sopraffù*, “surplus,” and a few foreign words.

Ex. : *La virtù*, virtue ; *il bambù*, bamboo.

20. Any other part of speech (except an adjective*) used as a noun must be masculine.

Ex. : *Il viaggiare*, travelling.

21. Masculine names of trees in *o* or *e* have a feminine form in *a* or *e* respectively, denoting their fruit ; but *il dattero*, “date,” *il fico*, “fig,” *il limone*, “lemon,” *il pomo*, “apple,” are always the same, whether denoting the tree or the fruit.

Ex. : *Un susino*, a plum-tree ; *una susina*, a plum.
Il nòce, the walnut-tree ; *la nòce*, the walnut.
Questi fichi, these fig-trees, these figs.

NUMBER.

22. Feminines in unaccented *a* form their plural by changing *a* into *e*.

Ex. : *La strada*, the street ; *le strade*, the streets.
Una bugia, a lie ; *le bugie*, lies.

a. Feminines in *-ca* and *-ga* form their plural in *-che* and *-ghe* respectively (the *h* being inserted merely to indicate that the *c* and *g* keep their hard sound).

Ex. : *Un' oca*, a goose ; *mólte oche*, many geese.
La bottigà, the shop ; *parécchie bottighe*, several shops.

* Adjectives of course have the gender of the nouns they represent.

b. Nouns in unaccented *-cia* and *-gia* form their plural in *-ce* and *-ge* respectively.*

Ex.: *La guancia*, the cheek; *le guance*, the cheeks.

Una ciliègia, a cherry; *tante ciliège*, so many cherries.

23. Masculines in unaccented *a* and all nouns in unaccented *o* and *e* (not *ie*) form their plural in *i*.

Ex.: *Un poëta*, a poet; *due poëti*, two poets.

Lo zio, the uncle; *gli zii*, the uncles.

La mano, the hand; *le mie mani*, my hands.

Un mese, a month; *tre mesi*, three months.

La cornice, the frame; *quattro cornici*, four frames.

a. Masculines in *-ca* and *-ga* form their plural in *-chi* and *-ghi* respectively.

Ex.: *Il monarca*, the monarch; *i monarchi*, the monarchs.

Il collega, the colleague; *i colleghi*, the colleagues.

b. Nouns in unaccented *-io* form their plural by changing *-io* to *-i* (often written *ii* or *j*).

Ex.: *Lo specchio*, the mirror; *gli specchi*, the mirrors.

Il ciliègio, the cherry-tree; *i ciliègi*, the cherry-trees.

c. Nouns in *-go* form their plural in *-ghi*. Nouns in *-co* form their plural in *-chi* if the penult is accented, otherwise in *-ci*.

Ex.: *Il castigo*, the punishment; *i castighi*, the punishments.

Un catálogo, a catalogue; *due cataloghi*, two catalogues.

Il fico, the fig; *cinque fichi*, five figs.

Antico, ancient; *gli antichi*, the ancients.

Un medico, a doctor; *sìi medici*, six doctors.

This rule has a number of exceptions. In the following lists, words whose irregular plural is rare are omitted.

* A few nouns in unaccented *-cia* and *-gia* are commonly written with the *i* in the plural: as *alterigia* (*alterigie*), *audacia* (*-cie*), *cupidigia* (*-gie*), *faldicia* (*-cie*), *feròcia* (*-cie*), *provincia* (*-cie*).

(1) When *mágo*, "magician," means "one of the Magi," its plural is *mági*; otherwise it is *mághi*. Compound nouns in *-logo* denoting persons engaged in the sciences form their plural in *-gi*. Compound nouns in *-fago* form their plural in *-gi*.*

Ex. : *Il fisiólogo*, the physiologist; *i fisiólogi*, physiologists.
Antropófago, cannibal; *antropófagi*, cannibals.

(2) The following words form their plural in *-ci*, although the penult is accented : —

amíco grêco inimíco nemíco pôrco †

Grêco has a regular plural in the expression *vini grêchi*.

(3) The following words form their plural in *-chi*, although the penult is unaccented : —

ábbaco	fármaco	lástrico	rammárico	stráscico
acrôstico	índaco	mánico	rísico	tôssico
cárico ‡	intônaco	párroco	sciático	tráfíco
diméntico ‡	intrínseco	pízzico	stômaco	válico §

Acrôstico and *fármaco* have also regular plurals.

d. Some masculines in *o* have an irregular plural in *a*; this plural is feminine. They are : *centináio*, "hundred"; *migliáio*, "thousand"; *miglio*, "mile"; *páio*, "pair"; *uóvo*, "egg."

Many masculines in *o* have this irregular feminine plural in *a* besides the regular masculine plural in *i*. The most common are : *bráccio*, "arm"; *dito*, "finger"; *frútto*, "fruit"; *ginôcchio*, "knee"; *grido*, "shout"; *lábbro*, "lip"; *léguo*, "wood"; *mêmbro*, "member"; *múro*, "wall"; *orécchio*, "ear"; *ósso*, "bone."

* Likewise the rare or obsolete words : *flemmagógo*, *idragógo*, *metallúrgo*, *sárgo* (also reg. plur.), *sortilego*.

† Likewise the rare words : *apríco*, *lombríco* (also reg.), *uvamíco*, *víco*.

‡ Likewise its compounds.

§ Likewise the rare or obsolete words : *filáccico*, *mántaco* (also reg.), *ostático*, *sfiláccico*, *stático* (noun), *úncico*.

Ex. : *Un páio*, a pair ; *sétte páia*, seven pairs.

Il mlo bráccio, my arm ; *le tûe bráccia*, thy arms.

Il lábbro, the lip ; *le lábbra* or *i lábbri*, the lips.

Un ôsso, a bone ; *le ôssa* or *gli ôssi*, the bones.

Bráccio, *ginôcchio*, *lábbro*, and *orécchio* nearly always have the irregular plural when denoting the two arms, knees, lips, or ears belonging to the same body.

24. All monosyllables, and all nouns ending in *i*, *ie*, *u*, an accented vowel, or a consonant, are invariable.

Ex. : *Il re*, the king ; *i re*, the kings.

Il brîndisi, the toast ; *i brîndisi*, the toasts.

Úna spèce, a kind ; *ôtto spèce*, eight kinds.

La virtù, virtue ; *le virtù*, the virtues.

Úna città, a city ; *dièci città*, ten cities.

25. The following nouns have irregular plurals : *búe*, "ox," pl. *buôi* ; *dío*, "god," pl. *dèi* * ; *móglie*, "wife," pl. *mógli* ; *uómo*, "man," pl. *uòmini*.

EXERCISE 3.

Gli uccèlli, le farfálle, i pésci, il cáne, il micio, le lucêrtole sôno¹ tútti animáli. Il gátto e il cáne sôno¹ animáli che hánno² quáttro gámbe, hánno³ quáttro piêdi, e però si chiámano⁴ quadrúpedi. Il leóne è¹ il più bëllo e il più maestóso déi quadrúpedi. Gli uccèlli hánno² dúe zámpe ; ed hánno³ le áli e con le áli vólano.⁵ Ánche le farfálle hánno² le áli, ánche le ápi hánno² le áli, e vólano.⁵ Le mósche, le zanzáre, le vêspe, e pôi mólti áltri animálîni, símili a quèsti, si chiámano⁴ insètti. Gli uccèlli e gl' insètti náscono⁶ dâlles uôva. Tútti quèsti animáli vívono⁷ in mêzzo all' ária. I pésci vívono⁷ in mêzzo all' ácqua. I pésci non hánno² gámbe ; hánno³ dâlles párti quélle alettîne ; e con quèste piccòle

* The article used with *dèi* is *gli* : *gli dèi*.

alétte e con la códa nuôtano⁸ e guízzan⁹ vía nell' ácqua, lêsti lêsti cóme un lámpo. Quélle alétte si chiámano⁴ pínne. Le lucêrtole striscian¹¹ su' múri, hánno³ délle zampíne, ma rasênti rasênti al còrpo, e quándo si muòvono¹⁰ ánche súlla têrra, strisciano.¹¹ Le sêrpi non hánno² gámbe; e quèsti animáli che non hánno² gámbe e che strisciano¹¹ sulla têrra, cóme le lucêrtole e le sêrpi, si chiáman⁴ rêttili.

¹ È = is; *sóno* = are. ² Have. ³ They have. ⁴ *Si chidmano* = are called. ⁵ They fly. ⁶ Are born. ⁷ Live. ⁸ They swim. ⁹ Dart. ¹⁰ *Si muòvono* = they move. ¹¹ Crawl, they crawl.

EXERCISE 4.¹

Mignonettes are² born from the seed. The seed, placed under ground, has³ sprouted; from one side it-has³ put-out⁴ shoots, which have-spread-out⁵ through⁶ the ground, and from one side it-has³ sent forth the stalk, the little-branches,⁷ the leaves, and⁹ the flowers. Like mignonettes,⁸ many other plants, herbs, and⁹ flowers spring¹⁰ from the seed. Flowers, herbs, grain, and trees are-called¹¹ vegetables. Vegetables have³ roots, trunk, branches, twigs, leaves, flowers, and⁹ fruit. Plants first produce¹² the flower and then the fruit. The trunk or stalk of plants is² that¹³ which rests¹⁴ on the roots and¹⁵ comes¹⁶ out from the ground;¹⁷ it-is-covered¹⁸ with¹⁹ branches and with¹⁹ leaves. Of the stalk of plants, —for instance, of the trunk of trees, — we-make-use²⁰ for many purposes; we-make²¹ furniture, doors, windows, the beams that support²² ceilings, ships, carriages, and⁹ cars. The branches of trees are-burned,²³ and give-us²⁴ fire. Vegetables in-order-to²⁵ live have³ need of earth, of water, and⁹ of light.

¹ See 13, b. ² Is = è; are = *sóno*. ³ Has, it has = *ha*; have = *hanno*. ⁴ *Méso*. ⁵ *Si sóno distése*. ⁶ *Fra*. ⁷ *Ramicélli*. ⁸ Insert "and so." ⁹ Omit. ¹⁰ *Náscono*. ¹¹ *Si chidmano*. ¹² *Fánno*. ¹³ *Quéllo*. ¹⁴ *Pòsa*. ¹⁵ Insert "which." ¹⁶ *Viène*. ¹⁷ Insert "and." ¹⁸ *Si ricuòpre*. ¹⁹ *Di*. ²⁰ *Ci servidmo*. ²¹ *Faccidmo*. ²² *Réggono*. ²³ *Si brúciano*. ²⁴ *Ci dánno*. ²⁵ *Per*.

ADJECTIVES.

26. Adjectives agree with their substantives in gender and number. An adjective modifying two nouns of different genders is generally put in the masculine plural.

Ex.: *Il gatto è pulito*, the cat is neat; *stanze pulite*, neat rooms.
Una casa e un giardino bellini, a pretty house and garden.

27. Numeral and pronominal adjectives and the commonest adjectives of size and quantity precede their nouns; adjectives of shape and material follow; *bello*, *buono*, and adjectives whose use is prompted by emotion, generally precede. Otherwise, of the noun and adjective, the one that contains the chief idea comes last.

Ex.: *La seconda volta*, the second time; *questa volta*, this time.
Troppo pane, too much bread; *le grandi città*, great cities.
Questa palla rotonda, this round ball.
La buona madre, the good mother; *pover' uomo*, poor man!
La vostra gentilissima lettera, your kind letter.
È un uomo gentilissimo, he is a kind man.

GENDER AND NUMBER

28. Adjectives ending in *o* are masculine, and form their feminine in *a*. Adjectives in *e* are invariable in the singular.

Ex.: *Buono stivalitto*, good boot; *buona scarpa*, good shoe.
Ragazzo felice, happy boy; *ragazza felice*, happy girl.

29. Adjectives form their plural in the same way as nouns (see **22**, **23**).

Ex.: *Six buoni cassettoni*, six good bureaus; *otto buone seggiole*, eight good chairs.
Due uomini felici, two happy men; *tre donne felici*, three happy women.

a. *Parécchi*, "several," has for its feminine *parécchie*.

Ex.: *Parécchi tavolini*, several tables; *parécchie tdvole*, several dinner-tables.

b. *Qualche*, "some," is used only in the singular, even when the meaning is plural.

Ex.: *Qudlche vòlta*, sometimes.

c. When preceding a noun, *bèllo*, "beautiful," has forms similar to those of the definite article; and *Sánto*, "Saint," and *gránde*, "great," have corresponding forms in the singular. *Buòno*, "good," when preceding its noun, has a singular similar to the indefinite article. The masculine of these words (which is the only irregular part) is, therefore, as follows: —

Before any consonant except *s* impure or *z*: *bel*, *San*, *gran*, *buon*; pl. *bèi*, *Sánti*, *grándi*, *buòni*.

Before *s* impure or *z*: *bèllo*, *Sánto*, *gránde*, *buòno*; pl. *bègli*, *Sánti*, *grándi*, *buòni*.

Before a vowel: *bell'*, *Sant'*, *grand'*, *buon*; pl. *bègli*, *Sánti*, *grándi*, *buòni*.

When used *after* a noun or in the predicate these adjectives have their full forms (*bèllo*, *bèlli*, *Sánto*, *Sánti*, *gránde*, *grándi*, *buòno*, *buòni*).

Ex.: *Un bel quádro*, a fine picture; *dúe bèi lètti*, two fine beds.

Un bello scaffale, a fine bookcase; *quáttro bègli stiváli*, four fine boots.

Un bell' áudito, a fine hall; *mólti bègli orològi*, many fine clocks.

Una bella stúfa, a fine stove; *parécchie belle tènde*, several fine curtains.

Il palázso è bello, the palace is fine; *le sèdie son belle*, the chairs are beautiful.

San Piétro, Sánto Stéfano e Sant' Antònio, St. Peter, St. Stephen, and St. Anthony.

Un gran fuòco, a big fire; *grándi camini*, big fire-places.

Il grãnde scaldino, the big foot-warmer; *dièci grãndi spilli*, ten big pins.

Un grãnde scidme, a great swarm; *il grãnde zipolo*, the large bung.

Un grand' armadio, a big wardrobe; *vènti grãndi alberi*, twenty big trees.

Una grãnde càmera, a large bedroom; *cinque grãndi finèstre*, five big windows.

Il salotto è mólto grãnde, the parlor is very large.

Un buon lume, a good lamp; *buòni fiammiferi*, good matches.

Il buòno sgabèllo, the good stool; *nòve buòni scolàri*, nine good pupils.

Il buon òlio, the good oil; *parècchi buòni dghi*, several good needles.

Una buòna cucina, a good kitchen; *le buòne candèle*, the good candles.

Il bambìno è buòno, the child is good.

30. Any adjective of either gender or either number may be used as a noun.

Ex.: *I buòni*, the good; *la bèlla*, the beautiful woman.

COMPARISON.

31. All Italian adjectives form their comparative by prefixing *più* "more," and their superlative by prefixing the definite article to the comparative. When the superlative immediately follows the noun, this article is omitted.

Ex.: *Bèllo*, beautiful; *più bèllo*, more beautiful; *il più bèllo*, the most beautiful.

Lúngo, long; *più lúngo*, longer; *il più lúngo*, the longest.

La via più còrta, the shortest way.

a. The following adjectives have an irregular comparison in addition to the regular one: —

Álto, high; *più álto* or *superiòre*; *il più álto* or *il superiòre*.

Básso, low; *più básso* or *inferiòre*; *il più básso* or *l' inferiòre*.

Buono, good; *più buono* or *migliore*; * *il più buono* or *il migliore*.

Cattivo, bad; *più cattivo* or *peggiore*; * *il più cattivo* or *il peggiore*.

Grande, big; *più grande* or *maggiore*; *il più grande* or *il maggiore*.

Piccolo, small; *più piccolo* or *minore*; *il più piccolo* or *il minore*.

“Higher” and “lower” are commonly rendered by *più alto* and *più basso*; *superiore* and *inferiore* generally mean “superior” and “inferior.” *Migliore* and *peggiore* are more used than *più buono* and *più cattivo*, which have the same sense. “Larger” and “smaller” are generally *più grande* and *più piccolo*; *maggiore* and *minore* usually signify “older” and “younger.”

Ex.: *Noi siamo migliori di loro*, we are better than they.

Questa sala da pranzo è la più grande, this dining-room is the biggest.

Pietro è il fratello minore, Peter is the youngest brother.

32. The adverb “less” is expressed by *méno*, “least” by *il méno*. “As . . . as,” “so . . . as” are *tanto . . . quanto*, *tanto . . . come*, *così . . . come*, or simply *quanto*.

Ex.: *Quella stanza è la méno bellina*, that room is the least pretty.

Paolo non è tanto buono come Roberto, Paul isn’t so good as Robert.

Giovanni è alto quanto Filippo, John is as tall as Philip.

33. “Than” is *che*.

Ex.: *L’albergo è più grande che bello*, the hotel is bigger than it is beautiful.

But before a noun, a pronoun, or a numeral “than” is *di*. If, however, this “than” is preceded by a word meaning “rather” or its contrary, it is translated *che*.

* The adverbs “better” and “worse” are *méglio* and *peggio*.

Ex.: *Riccardo è peggiore di Guglielmo*, Richard is worse than William.

Voi siete più ricchi di noi, you are richer than we.

Meno di cinque, less than five.

Piuttosto la morte che il disonore, rather death than dishonor.

Before an inflected verb "than" is *che non* or *di quel che*.

Ex.: *Abbaia più che non morde*, he barks more than he bites.

Prometto meno di quel che do, I promise less than I give.

34. "The more . . . the more," "the less . . . the less" are *più . . . più*, *meno . . . meno*. "More" and "less" after a number are *di più*, *di meno*. In speaking of time, "longer" after a negative is *più*.

Ex.: *Più studio, più imparo*, the more I study, the more I learn.

Tréanta giòrni di meno, thirty days less.

Non lo vediámo più, we see him no longer.

EXERCISE 5.

Il sóle è¹ un glôbo grandissimo e sêmpre infocáto: éssó è¹ gránde óltre un milióne di vólte più délla têrra; e díre² che a' nôstri ôcchi apparísce³ tánto più píccolo! Ánche la lúna, che splênde⁴ duránte la nôtte, è¹ rotónda, ma è¹ mólto più píccola délla têrra, e gíra⁵ intórno a quésta⁶ continovaménte. La lúna non ha¹ lúce da sè, ma la ricéve⁷ dal sóle. Êcco⁸ perchê la lúna óra la vediámo⁹ e óra non la vediámo⁹ più, óra ne vediámo⁹ mêzza, óra uno spícchio, óra un po' più, óra un po' méno, secóndo che di éssa ci si presênta¹⁰ úna párté maggióre o minóre illumináta dal sóle. Le stélle sóno¹ tútti quéi¹¹ púnti luminósi che vediámo⁹ brilláre di¹² nôtte nel firmaménto. Non crediáte,¹³ però, che le stélle síano¹ píccole cóme nói le vediámo⁹: ci páiono¹⁴ cosí píccíne per la smisuráta distánza che córre¹⁵ da lóro a nói; ma le stélle sóno¹ grandíssime, e ce n'è di quélle¹⁶ che sóno¹ in-

finitaménte più grándi del sóle. Gli è¹ che il sóle è¹ méno lontano di ésse dálla têrra che nói abitiámo.¹⁷

¹ È = is; *sóno, siano* (subj.) = are; *ha* = has. ² To think. ³ It seems. ⁴ Shines. ⁵ Turns. ⁶ It. ⁷ *La ricève* = receives it. ⁸ That is. ⁹ *Vedidmo* = we see; *la vedidmo* = we see it; *le vedidmo* = we see them; *ne vedidmo* = we see of it. ¹⁰ *Ci si presénta* = there presents itself to us. ¹¹ Those. ¹² At. ¹³ *Non credidte* = do not think. ¹⁴ *Ci pdiono* = they seem to us. ¹⁵ Intervenes. ¹⁶ *Ce n' è di quélle* = there are some. ¹⁷ Inhabit.

EXERCISE 6.

The moon is¹ in the middle of² the sky. The moon is¹ round; it-looks³ perfectly round like a melon. And it-looks,³ too, as big as a melon. The moon seems⁴ little because it-is¹ far, far from us who are⁵ on the earth. The moon renders⁶ a great service to men: because when everything is¹ dark, it⁷ illumines⁸ with its beautiful light the earth which we-inhabit.⁹ The stars are¹⁰ larger than the moon, but to-look-at-them¹¹ they-seem¹² smaller, because they-are¹⁰ so-much¹³ further than the moon. The most beautiful,¹⁴ the most intense¹⁴ light comes¹⁵ from the sun.

¹ È. ² A. ³ *Par* or *páre*. ⁴ *Si véde*. ⁵ *Siámo*. ⁶ *Fa*. ⁷ *Éssa*. ⁸ *Rischidra*. ⁹ *Abitiámo*. ¹⁰ *Sóno*. ¹¹ *A vedérle*. ¹² *Pdiono*. ¹³ *Tánto*. ¹⁴ Both adjectives follow the noun. ¹⁵ *Viéne*.

AUGMENTATIVES AND DIMINUTIVES; NUMERALS.

AUGMENTATIVE AND DIMINUTIVE ENDINGS.

35. Instead of a word expressing size or quality the Italians often use a suffix. This suffix may be added to a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. When added to an adjective, and generally when added to a noun, it takes the gender of the word to which it is affixed: occasionally,

however, a suffix with masculine termination is added to a feminine noun, which thereby becomes masculine. A word loses its final vowel before a suffix; but the preceding consonant, if it be *c* or *g*, must keep its former quality: as *Cárlo* + *ino* = *Carlino*, *vóce* + *óne* = *vocióne*, *pôco* + *ino* = *pochino*, *adágio* + *ino* = *adagino*.

a. The commonest ending is *-issimo* (fem. *-issima*), "very," which in general is added only to adjectives and adverbs. Adverbs in *-mente* add the *-issima* before the *-mente* (see 85). Any adjective may take it, and it is very often used in cases where it would be entirely superfluous in English.

Ex.: *Lárgo*, wide; *larghissimo*, very wide.
Bêne, well; *bentissimo*, very well.
Gránde, big; *grandissimo*, very big.
Fa un têmpo bellissimo, it's beautiful weather.
Bellissimamente, very beautifully.

b. The principal suffix denoting bigness is *-óne*; it is always masculine, but has a rare feminine form, *-óna*.

Ex.: *Libro*, book; *libróne*, big book.
Cása, house; *casóne*, large house.
Bôccia, decanter; *boccióna*, big decanter.

c. The most important suffixes denoting smallness are *-ino*, *-cino*, *-icino*, *-iccino*, *-étto*, *-éllo*, *-céllo*, *-icéllo*, *-aréllo*, *-eréllo*, *-ótto*, *-úccio*, *-úzzo*, *-uôlo*, with their fem. *-ina*, etc. These endings, especially *-úccio*, are often used to express affection; some of them may be used to express pity or contempt. *Ôtto* sometimes means "somewhat large" instead of "small."

Ex.: *Sorèlla*, sister; *sorellina*, little sister.
Bèllo, beautiful; *bellino*, pretty.
Brútto, ugly; *bruttino*, rather ugly.
Piázza, square; *piazzétta*, little square.
Giörgio, George; *Giorgétto*, Georgie.

Campana, bell; *campanello*, little bell.

Áquila, eagle; *aquilotto*, eaglet.

Casa, house; *casotta*, rather large house.

Giovanni, John; *Giovannuccio*, dear little Johnny.

Pazzo, mad; *pazzarella*, poor mad woman.

Povero, poor; *poverini*, poor things!

d. The ending *-accio* denotes worthlessness.

Ex.: *Roba*, stuff, goods; *robdccia*, trash.

Tempo, weather; *tempaccio*, nasty weather.

Alfredo, Alfred; *Alfredaccio*, naughty Alfred.

36. Of the endings added to nouns *-ino* is by far the most common; the only ones that are freely used to form new compounds are *-ino*, "little," *-one*, "great," *-uccio*, "dear," and *-accio*, "bad." In very many cases endings lose their character of independent suffixes, and become inseparable parts of certain words, whose meanings they often change: as *scala*, "stairway"; *scalino*, "stair"; *scalétto*, "ladder." Some suffixes (as *-uolo*) are rarely used except in this way. Others (as *-cino*, *-icino*, *-ello*, *-ello*, *-icello*, *-arello*, *-céllo*) cannot be attached to any word at pleasure, their use being determined by precedent or euphony; those beginning with *c* are used only after *n*.

37. Sometimes several suffixes are added at once to the same word: as *ladro*, "thief"; *ladrone*, "terrible thief"; *ladroncélo*, "terrible little thief."

NUMERALS.

38. The cardinal numerals are:—

1, <i>uno</i> .	5, <i>cínque</i> .	9, <i>nòve</i> .	13, <i>trèdici</i> .
2, <i>dúe</i> .	6, <i>séi</i> .	10, <i>dièci</i> .	14, <i>quattòrdici</i> .
3, <i>tre</i> .	7, <i>sétte</i> .	11, <i>undici</i> .	15, <i>quindici</i> .
4, <i>quáttro</i> .	8, <i>otto</i> .	12, <i>dòdici</i> .	16, <i>sédici</i> .

17, <i>diciassette.</i>	26, <i>ventisèi.</i>	50, <i>cinquanta.</i>	125, <i>cento venti- cinque.</i>
18, <i>diciotto.</i>	27, <i>ventisette.</i>	60, <i>sessanta.</i>	
19, <i>diciannove.</i>	28, <i>ventotto</i> or	70, <i>settanta.</i>	200, <i>dugento</i> or
20, <i>venti.</i>	<i>vent' otto.</i>	80, <i>ottanta.</i>	<i>duecento.</i>
21, <i>ventuno</i> or	29, <i>ventinove.</i>	90, <i>novanta.</i>	250, <i>dugento cin- quanta.</i>
<i>vent' uno.</i>	30, <i>trenta.</i>	100, <i>cento.</i>	
22, <i>ventidue.</i>	31, <i>trentuno</i> or	101, <i>centuno</i> or	300, <i>trecento.</i>
23, <i>ventitrè.</i>	<i>trent' uno.</i>	<i>cent' uno.</i>	400, <i>quattrocento.</i>
24, <i>ventiquattro.</i>	32, <i>trentadue.</i>	105, <i>centocinque.</i>	1000, <i>mille.</i>
25, <i>venticinque.</i>	40, <i>quaranta.</i>	115, <i>centoquindici.</i>	2000, <i>due mila.</i>

Uno has a feminine *una* ; when used adjectively *uno* has the same forms as the indefinite article. The plural of *mille* is *mila*. "A million" is *un milione* or *millione*, of which the plural is *milioni* or *millioni*.

(1) No conjunction is used between the different parts of a number : as *dugento quaranta*, "two hundred and forty." No indefinite article is used before *cento* and *mille* : as *cento libri*, "a hundred books."

(2) *Cento*, *dugento*, etc., when followed by another numeral of more than two syllables may lose the final syllable -to : as *seicento cinquantà* or *seicencinquantà*, "six hundred and fifty."

(3) "Eleven hundred," "twelve hundred," etc., must be rendered *millecento*, *mille dugento*, etc. : as *mille ottocento ottantasette*, 1887.

(4) "Both," "all three," etc., are *tutti* (fem. *tutte*) *e due*, *tutti* (fem. *tutte*) *e tre*, etc.

a. If the noun modified by *ventuno*, *trentuno*, etc., follows the numeral, it should be in the singular ; if it precedes, in the plural.

Ex. : *Sessantina lira* or *lire sessantina*, 61 francs.

b. In dates the definite article is prefixed to the number representing the year, if that number follows a preposition, or does not follow the name of a month.

Ex.: *Nel mille ottocento ottantasette*, in 1887.

c. "What time is it?" is *che ora è?* "It is six," etc., is *sóno le sei*, etc., *óre* being understood. "One o'clock" is *il tòcco*.

Ex.: *Sóno le due e mézzo*, it's half-past two.

Sóno le tre e dièci, it's ten minutes past three.

Ci mancano vènti minúti dlle quáttro, it's twenty minutes to four.

Sóno le cinque méno un quárto, it's a quarter to five.

39. The ordinal numerals are :—

1st, <i>primo</i> .	12th, <i>duodécimo</i> or	20th, <i>ventésimo</i> .
2d, <i>secóndo</i> .	<i>décimo secóndo</i> .	21st, <i>ventésimo primo</i> or
3d, <i>térzo</i> .	13th, <i>tredicésimo</i> or	<i>ventunésimo</i> .
4th, <i>quárto</i> .	<i>décimo térzo</i> .	22d, <i>ventésimo secóndo</i>
5th, <i>quínto</i> .	14th, <i>quattordicésimo</i> or	or <i>ventiduéximo</i> .
6th, <i>sésto</i> .	<i>décimo quárto</i> .	30th, <i>trentésimo</i> .
7th, <i>séttimo</i> .	15th, <i>quindicésimo</i> or	100th, <i>centésimo</i> .
8th, <i>ottávo</i> .	<i>décimo quínto</i> .	101st, <i>centésimo primo</i> .
9th, <i>nôno</i> .	16th, <i>décimo sésto</i> .	115th, <i>centoquindicésimo</i> .
10th, <i>décimo</i> .	17th, <i>décimo séttimo</i> .	200th, <i>dugentésimo</i> .
11th, <i>undécimo</i> or	18th, <i>décimo ottávo</i> .	1000th, <i>millésimo</i> .
<i>décimo primo</i> .	19th, <i>décimo nôno</i> .	2000th, <i>duemilésimo</i> .

All of them form their feminines and plurals like other adjectives in *o*.

Ex.: *Le settantésime quínte còse*, the 75th things.

a. Ordinal numerals are used after the words "book," "chapter," and the names of rulers; but no article intervenes.

Ex.: *Cárlo secóndo*, Charles the Second; *Pio nôno*, Pius IX.

Libro térzo, Book the Third; *capítolo quárto*, chapter four.

b. For the day of the month, except the first, a cardinal number is used.

Ex.: *Il dì cinque d' apríle* or *il cinque apríle*, the fifth of April.

Il primo di mággio, the first of May.

c. "A third," "a fourth," "a fifth," etc., are *un terzo*, *un quarto*, *un quinto*, etc. "Half" is *la metà*; the adjective "half" is *mêzzo*.

40. "A couple" or "a pair" is *un paio*. "A dozen" is *una dozzina*. The expressions *una decina*, *una ventina*, *una trentina*, etc., *un centinaio*, *un migliaio*, mean "about ten," "about twenty," etc. "Once," "twice," etc., are *una volta*, *dùc volte*, etc.

Ex.: *Un paio di scarpe*, a pair of shoes.

Una cinquantina di persone, some fifty persons.

L'ho visto parecchie volte, I've seen it several times.

EXERCISE 7.

Con l'orolôgio si véde¹ che ôre sôno.² Un giòrno è³ ventiquattr' ôre. Cêrte ôre del giòrno è² lûme, cêrte ôre è² bùio. Un giòrno è³ ventiquattr' ôre, ma sùlla môstra dell' orolôgio, dèlle ôre ce n' è⁴ segnâte dôdici, perchè le ôre del giòrno si còntano⁵ dall' úna àlle dôdici, così: tòcco, dùe, tre, quàttro, cínque, sêi, sêtte, ôtto, nôve, dièci, úndici e dôdici. Arrivâti a dôdici non si séguita⁶ a díre trédici, quattórdici, e vìa fino a ventiquàttro; ma si ricomincia⁷ da càpo dal tòcco e si arríva⁸ fino a dôdici. Il cònto tórna⁹ lo stêssô: infàtti le ôre del giòrno son¹¹ ventiquàttro; e dôdici e dôdici, sommâti insiême, fôrmano¹⁰ ventiquàttro. Dôdici ôre sôno¹¹ la metà del giòrno. L' orolôgio ha¹² dôdici ôre; e le ha¹³ segnâte giro giro àlla môstra. L' ôra è³ sessâta minúti; e l' orolôgio ségna¹⁴ ànche i minúti. Quêlle righettíne tórno tórno àlla môstra, fra un' ôra e un' áltra, sôno¹¹ i sessâta minúti che fôrmano¹⁰ l' ôra. La lancétta grânde ségna¹⁴ i minúti. La lancétta piccína ségna¹⁴ le ôre. La lancétta grânde ôgni ôra fa¹⁵ il giro di tútti e sessâta i minúti; gíra¹⁶ tútta la môstra. La lancétta piccòla ôgni ôra ségna¹⁴ un nùmero, e a girár tútta la môstra ci mètte¹⁷ dôdici ôre, perchè dôdici son¹¹ le ôre segnâte sùlla mó-

stra. Óra són² le dódici; tútte e dúe le lancétte són¹¹ sùlle dódici. Fra un' óra la lancétta gránde avrá¹⁸ giráta tútta la móstra, e sará¹⁹ daccápo sul número 12, e la lancétta piccína sará¹⁹ sull' úno.

¹ *Si véde* = we see. ² It is. ³ Is. ⁴ *Ce n' è* = there are. ⁵ *Si còntano* = are counted. ⁶ *Non si séguita* = we don't go on. ⁷ *Si ricomincia* = we begin over again. ⁸ *Si arriva* = we go. ⁹ Amounts to. ¹⁰ Make. ¹¹ Are. ¹² Has. ¹³ *Le ha* = it has them. ¹⁴ Marks. ¹⁵ Makes. ¹⁶ It goes around. ¹⁷ *Ci mète* = it takes. ¹⁸ Will have. ¹⁹ Will be.

EXERCISE 8.

A year is¹ 365 days. Every seven days is¹ a week. The days of the week are-called²: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. Sunday³ is¹ a⁴ holiday; the other days we-work,⁵ and therefore they-are-called² working-days. The year is-divided⁶ into twelve months. The months are-called²: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. The month is¹ thirty or thirty-one days. When the month begins,⁷ it-is-called⁸ the first of the month; the second day is-called⁸ the second of the month, the third, the third, and so-on⁹ until the thirtieth or thirty-first. January, March, May, July, August, October, and⁴ December have¹⁰ thirty-one days. April, June, September, and⁴ November have¹⁰ thirty days. February is¹ the shortest month, because it-has¹¹ twenty-eight days only.¹² But every four years February has¹¹ twenty-nine days; and that¹⁶ year is-called¹³ leap-year. The year begins⁷ from January; January is,¹ then,¹⁴ the first month of the year. The year ends¹⁵ with December; so¹⁴ December is¹ the last month of the year.

¹ È. ² *Si chidmano*. ³ Use def. article. ⁴ Omit. ⁵ *Si lavóra*. ⁶ *Si divide*. ⁷ *Comincia*. ⁸ *Si dice*. ⁹ *Così*. ¹⁰ *Hánno*. ¹¹ *Ha*. ¹² *Sóli*. ¹³ *Si chidma*. ¹⁴ *Dúnque*. ¹⁵ *Finisce*. ¹⁶ *Quell'*.

DEMONSTRATIVE, INTERROGATIVE, RELATIVE, AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

41. For the indefinite pronouns, see **86-91**.

42. (1) The demonstrative pronouns used adjectively are *questo*, "this," and *quello* or *cotesto*, "that." *Cotesto* is used only of objects near the person addressed. *Questo* and *cotesto* are inflected like other adjectives; but they generally drop *o* before a vowel. *Quello* is inflected like *bello* (see **29**, c).

Ex.: *Quest' uòmo*, this man; *queste ragázze*, these girls.
Quel bambino, that infant; *queli fanciulli*, those children.
Quell' amico, that friend; *quelli spòsi*, that couple.
Quello zio, that uncle; *quelle signóre*, those ladies.

Questo and *quello* are also used substantively for "this," "that," "this one," "that one": as *fáte questo, non fáte quello*, "do this, don't do that."

(2) "This man" is translated by *questi*, "that man" by *quégli*, *quèi*, or *cotèsti* (rare); these words are invariably, refer only to persons, and are used only in the nominative singular. *Costui* and *colui* mean respectively the same as *questi* and *quégli*, but are not defective, having a feminine singular *costèi*, *colèi*, and a plural (both genders alike) *costoro*, *coloro*. *Costui* is often used in a depreciative sense.

Ex.: *Questi è francése e quégli è tedéscò*, this man is French and that one is German.

Chi è costui, who is this fellow?

Párlo di colui, I speak of that man.

(3) *Ciò*, "this," "that," is invariable, and represents a whole idea, not a single word: as *ciò è véro*, "that's so."

a. *Quéllo* and *questo*, *quégli* and *questi* mean also "the former," "the latter."

b. "He who" is *colui che*, or simply *chi*. "The one who, whom, which," "that which," "what" is *quéllo che* or *quel che*.

Ex.: *Chi lavóra* or *colui che lavóra*, he who works.

Quel che dico io, the one I mean.

A quel che sento, from what I hear.

43. The interrogative "who," "whom," is *chi*. "What?" used substantively is *che*, *che còsa*, or *còsa*.* "What?" used adjectively is *che* or *quále*. "Which?" is *quále*. *Quále* has a plural *quáli*; *chi* and *che* are invariable. "How much?" is *quánto* (-a), "how many?" is *quánti* (-e).

Ex.: *Chi védo*, whom do I see?

Di chi parláte, of whom do you speak?

Che còsa dice, what does he say?

Che or *quáli libri avéte compráto*, what books did you buy?

Quále di questi volúmi è il primo, which of these volumes is the first?

a. The interrogative "whose" is *di chi*.

Ex.: *Di chi è questo bigliétto*, whose card is this?

b. In exclamations "what a," "what," are rendered by *che* or *quále* without any article.

Ex.: *Che bel paése*, what a beautiful country!

44. The principal relative pronouns are *che*, *cui*, *il quále*: they are all applied to both persons and things, and mean "who," "whom," "which," or "that." *Il quále* is inflected

* *Còsa* (as *còsa dice*?) is generally avoided in written Italian.

(*la quále, i quáli, le quáli*). *Che* and *cúi* are invariable: in general *che* is used only as subject and direct object, *cúi* only after prepositions or as indirect object.

Ex.: *La lingua che si párla*, the language which we speak.

L' uòmo del quále si trátta, the man of whom we are speaking.

Le persóne a cui or alle quáli párla, the persons to whom I speak.

Lo scritto di cui párla, the work I am speaking of.

Ègli è colui, cui fu dato, he is the man to whom it was given.

(1) As subject or direct object *che* is preferred to *il quále*, unless clearness requires the latter.

(2) The relative "whose" is *il cui* or *del quále*.

Ex.: *Una signóra, il cui nóme è Lucia*, a lady whose name is Lucy.

Un uòmo, le cui figlie conosco, a man whose daughters I know.

L' autóre, del cui libro si párla, the author whose book we are speaking of.

Le chiése delle quáli si védono le cúpole, the churches whose domes we see.

(3) The relative cannot be omitted in Italian.

Ex.: *Le case che ho comprate*, the houses I have bought.

a. "Such . . . as" is *tále . . . quále*; in poetry *tále* has a plural *tái* instead of *táli*. "As much as" is *tánto quánto*; "as many as" is *tánti quánti*.

Ex.: *Quále è il pádre tale è il figlio*, as is the father, so is the son.

b. "He who" is *chi* or *colui che* (see 42, b).

Ex.: *Chi ha la sanità è ricco*, he who has health is rich.

c. "Whoever" is *chiunque*; "whatever" as a substantive is *tutto quel che* or *checcchè*, as an adjective *quále che, qualunque che, qualunque, per quánto*. These words, excepting *tutto quel che*, all take the subjunctive. *Checchè* is now but little used.

Ex. : *Chiunque s'ide*, whoever you may be.

Checchè facciate, fatelo bene, whatever you do, do it well.

Tutto quel che volete, whatever you wish.

Quali che siano i vostri motivi, whatever your motives may be.

Qualunque siano i suoi talenti, whatever his talents may be.

In qualunque stato che io mi trovi, in whatever condition I may find myself.

Per quante ricchezze egli abbia, whatever riches he may have.

45. The possessive pronouns are :—

My :	m., <i>il mio</i> ,	f., <i>la mia</i> ,	m. pl., <i>i miei</i> ,	f. pl., <i>le mie</i> .
Thy :	<i>il tuo</i> ,	<i>la tua</i> ,	<i>i tuoi</i> ,	<i>le tue</i> .
His, her, its :	<i>il suo</i> ,	<i>la sua</i> ,	<i>i suoi</i> ,	<i>le sue</i> .
Our :	<i>il nostro</i> ,	<i>la nostra</i> ,	<i>i nostri</i> ,	<i>le nostre</i> .
Your :	<i>il vostro</i> ,	<i>la vostra</i> ,	<i>i vostri</i> ,	<i>le vostre</i> .
Their :	<i>il loro</i> ,	<i>la loro</i> ,	<i>i loro</i> ,	<i>le loro</i> .

Loro is invariable ; the others agree with the object possessed : as *il mio naso*, “my nose” ; *la sua bocca*, “his, her mouth” ; *i vostri occhi*, “your eyes” ; *le loro labbra*, “their lips.”

When the possessive stands alone in the predicate, the article is omitted if the possessive is used adjectively.

Ex. : *Questo cappello è mio*, this hat is mine.

Questo cappello è il mio, this hat is mine (*i.e.*, the one that belongs to me).

a. The article is omitted before the possessive : (1) When a numeral, an adjective of quantity, or a demonstrative pronoun precedes it : as *questo tuo difetto*, “this fault of thine.” (2) When the possessive forms part of a title : as *Vostra Maestà*, “Your Majesty” ; *Sua Altezza*, “His Highness.” (3) When the possessive modifies a noun used in the vocative (in this case the possessive generally follows its noun) : as *amico mio*, “my friend !” (4) The article is generally omitted also when the possessive

modifies a noun in the singular expressing relationship : as *nôstra madre*, "our mother." But if the noun has a diminutive ending, or an adjective precedes the noun, the article is not omitted : as *il tuo fratellino*, "thy little brother" ; *la vostra gentilissima sorella*, "your kind sister." When the possessive follows the noun of relationship, the article is used before the noun : as *il cugino vostro*, "your cousin." (5) The article is omitted also in certain phrases, such as : *da parte mia*, "for me" ; *per amor mio*, "for my sake" ; *in casa nostra*, "in our house" ; *a modo suo*, "in his own way" ; *è colpa vostra*, "it's your fault."

b. The possessive, when not necessary for clearness, is usually replaced by a definite article.

Ex. : *Cóme sta la mamma*, how is your mother?

Ha perduto il giudizio, he has lost his senses.

Battono i piedi, they stamp their feet.

c. When the name of the thing possessed is direct object of a verb, the Italians often use instead of the possessive a conjunctive personal pronoun (see 47) and a definite article. If the thing possessed be a part of the body or clothing, this construction is frequent, even when the name of the thing is not object of a verb.

Ex. : *Si strappa i capelli*, he tears his hair (lit., he tears to himself the hairs).

Mi taglio il dito, I cut my finger (I cut to myself the finger).

Il cane gli agguantò la gamba, the dog seized his leg (seized to him the leg).

Mi duole il capo, my head aches (to me aches the head).

d. When the possessor is not the subject of the sentence, "his," "her" are, for the sake of clearness, often rendered *di lui*, *di lei*.

Ex. : *Égli non conosce il di lei cuore*, he does not know her heart.

e. "A . . . of mine, of thine," etc., is *un mio*, *un tuo*, etc.

Ex. : *Una nostra cugina*, a cousin of ours.

EXERCISE 9.

Quándo cádde¹ l' impêro, Siêna soffrì² méno délle áltre città toscáne dälle invasióni déi bárbari ; ma vénne³ sótto la signoría déi Longobárdi, e pòi fu⁴ úna délle città libere di Carlomagno, néi cónti e baróni del quále, arricchíti dälle têrre e daí castèlli che diêde⁵ lóro⁶ l' imperatóre, i nôbili senési crédono⁷ trováre l' origine délla lóro nobiltà. Quésti ládri forestiêri, i cùi nîdi néi dintórni di Firênze i cidadíni di quêsto comúne cercávano⁸ di distrúggere, abbandonárono⁹ voluntariaménte i lóro castèlli nel território senése, ed entrárono¹⁰ nélla città, che da éssi e daí véscovi veníva⁴ abbellíta di grándi palázzi e governáta con úna máno di fêrro, finchè¹¹ i comúni non¹¹ si levárono¹² e non¹¹ févero¹³ prevalére il lóro dirítto a partecipáre nélla còsa púbblica.

¹ Fell. ² Suffered. ³ It came. ⁴ Was. ⁵ Gave. ⁶ To them. ⁷ Think, believe. ⁸ Were trying. ⁹ Abandoned. ¹⁰ Entered. ¹¹ *Finchè non* = until. ¹² *Si levárono* = arose. ¹³ Made.

EXERCISE 10.

Charles V made¹ of Siena a fief for his son Philip II, who ceded-it² to Cosimo I, and the latter built-there³ the fort which the Spaniards had-tried-to⁴ construct. The city remained⁵ under the rule of the good dukes of Lorraine, until Napoleon made-it⁶ capital of the department of the Ombrone. After the fall of the emperor, it-returned⁷ under the dominion of the dukes. In⁸ 1860 it-was⁹ the first Tuscan city that voted¹⁰ the union of Italy under Victor Emmanuel II, the only honest king of whom history speaks.¹¹

¹ *Féce*. ² *La cedette*. ³ *Vi fabbricò*. ⁴ *Avévano voluto*. ⁵ *Restò*. ⁶ *La féce*. ⁷ *Ritornò*. ⁸ See 38, b. ⁹ *Fu*. ¹⁰ *Votásse*. ¹¹ *Parli*, which should precede its subject.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

46. Personal pronouns are divided into two classes, conjunctive and disjunctive: the conjunctive forms are those used as direct object of a verb, and as indirect object without a preposition; the disjunctive forms are those used as subject of a verb, and as object of a preposition.

CONJUNCTIVE FORMS.

47. These forms are called conjunctive because they cannot be separated from the verb, which they sometimes follow but oftener precede, as will be explained in **48**.

They exist only in the objective case, being used either as direct object of a verb or as indirect object without a preposition. The forms are these:—

Mi, me, to me.

Ti, thee, to thee.

Ci, us, to us.

Vi, you, to you.

Si (reflexive), himself, to himself; herself, to herself.

Si (reflexive), themselves, to themselves.

Lo, him; *gli*, to him.

La, her; *le*, to her.

Li, them (masc.); *loro*, to them.

Le, them (fem.); *loro*, to them.

There being no neuter form of the personal pronoun in Italian, “it” must be rendered by a masculine or feminine form, according to the gender of the noun it represents. “It” representing not a word, but a whole clause, is *lo*.

Ex.: *Mi conosce*, he knows me; *ti do i libri*, I give thee the books.

Ci vedete, you see us; *vi dico tutto*, I tell you everything.

Si veste, he dresses himself; *si divertono*, they amuse themselves.

Vedete quell' albero? — *Lo vedo*. — “Do you see that tree?”

“I see it.”

Vi piace la Spagna? — *Non la conosco*. — “Does Spain suit you?” “I’m not acquainted with it.”

Côme potèva sapère se io venìva o no? — Lo ha indovindto. —
 “How could he tell whether I was coming or not?” “He guessed it.”

(1) It will be seen that the third person (not reflexive) has different forms for the direct and the indirect object.

Ex.: *Lo trovdi*, I found him; *gli fici un regdlo*, I made him a present.

La ldschia, he leaves her; *le scrìve*, he writes to her.

Li cercdte, you seek them (masc.); *le salutdte*, you greet them (fem.); *mandidmo lóro mille salùti*, we send them (masc. or fem.) a thousand greetings.

(2) The reflexive pronouns of the first and second persons are: *mi*, *ci*; *ti*, *vi*. All reflexive pronouns are used also as reciprocal pronouns.

Ex.: *Mi difèndo*, I defend myself; *vi lavdte*, you wash yourselves.

Si ódiano, they hate each other; *ci amidmo*, we love one another.

(3) Another conjunctive pronoun is *ne*,* “of it,” “of them”; it corresponds also to “any,” “some” when these words mean “any, some of it, of them.” It is often used pleonastically in Italian.

Ex.: *Ne párla*, he speaks of it; *ne ho*, I have some.

Non ne abbidmo, we haven’t any; *ne voléte*, do you want any?

Tu ne approfitti di quèsta libertà, you make good use of this liberty.

a. *Ci*, “us,” and *vi*, “you,” must not be confounded with the adverbs *ci*, *vi* meaning “here,” “there,” “to it,” “to them,” etc.† These adverbs (see §4) are very common in Italian, and are often used pleonastically. There is also an adverb *ne** meaning “thence,” “from it,” “from them.”

* Cf. French *en*.

† Cf. French *y*.

Ex.: *Ci vado*, I go there; *è troppo basso per arrivarci*, he's too short to reach up to it.

A queste cose non ci penso (*pensare a* = to think of), I don't think of these things.

Ne tornerà domani, he will return from there to-morrow.

48. The conjunctive pronouns, except *loro*, immediately precede the verb: as *mi vedete*, "you see me"; *non lo capisco*, "I don't understand him."

But when the verb is an infinitive,* a participle, or a positive imperative,† the pronoun follows the verb, and is written as one word with it: as *per vederlo*, "to see him"; *di averlo veduto*, "to have seen him"; *vedëndoci*, "seeing us"; *avëndoci veduto*, "having seen us"; *vedütoti*, "having seen thee"; *vedételi*, "see them." The addition of the pronoun does not change the place of the accent.

Loro always follows the verb, but is never united to it: as *egli dà loro del vino*, "he gives them some wine"; *parlate loro*, "speak to them."

a. When a conjunctive pronoun is object of an infinitive immediately dependent on another verb, it may either be attached to the infinitive or be placed as if governed by the other verb.

Ex.: *Posso vederti* or *ti posso vedere*, I can see thee.

b. When a conjunctive pronoun is joined to an infinitive, that infinitive drops its final *e*; if it ends in *-rre*, it drops *-re*.

Ex.: *Farlo* (*fare*), to do it; *condürvi* (*condürre*), to conduct you.

* Not the infinitive used (with a negative) as imperative (see **72**): as *non lo fare*, "do not do it."

† Not the subjunctive (see **77, a**) nor the negative imperative. Ex.: *Si regoli* (third pers. sing. pres. subj.), "let him moderate himself"; *non li guardäte*, "do not look at them."

c. The final vowel of *mi*, *ti*, *si*, *lo*, *la* is often elided (that of *lo*, *la* nearly always) before a verb beginning with a vowel.

Ex. : *T' amo*, I love thee ; *l' ho visto*, I've seen him.

d. All conjunctive pronouns except *gli* and *glie* (see 50) double their initial consonant when added to any form of a verb that ends in an accented vowel.

Ex. : *Dámmi* (imper. *da'* from *dáre*), give me.

Dillo (imper. *dì* from *díre*), say it.

Parleròlle (antique, for *le parlerò*), I shall speak to her.

e. The adverbs *ne*, *ci*, and *vi* occupy the same positions as the conjunctive pronouns (see 47, a).

f. Pronouns are joined to the interjection *ecco*, "see here," just as they are joined to the imperative of a verb.

Ex. : *Êccomi*, here I am ; *êccole*, here they are.

Êccotelo prònto, here it is ready for thee.

49. When two conjunctive pronouns come together, the indirect object precedes the direct : as *mi vi presénta*, "he introduces you to me" ; *non vuol presentárvimi*, "he will not introduce me to you" ; *gli si presentò un uòmo*, "a man presented himself to him."

Lóro, however, always comes last : as *presentátela lóro*, "introduce her to them."

Ne follows all forms except *lóro* : as *me ne dà*, "he gives me some" ; *dátene lóro*, "give them some."

a. The adverbs *ne*, *ci*, and *vi* follow the pronouns of the first and second persons, but precede those of the third : *te ne caccia*, "he drives you away from it" ; *mi vi troverá*, "you will find me there" ; *ce la mándà*, "he sends it here" ; *te lo trovái*, "I found him there." *Sì*, however, always precedes *ne*.

50. *Mi, ti, ci, vi, si* change their *i* to *e* before *lo, la, gli, li, le, ne*, and are often united with them: as *me lo* (or *mélo*) *díce*, "he tells me it"; *ve ne* (or *véne*) *domándo*, "I ask you for some"; *mandátecelo*, "send it to us." *Gli* and *le* ("to her") become *glie* before *lo, la, li, le, ne*, and unite with them: as *gliéli mándo*, "I send them to him, to her"; *vôglio dârgliclo*, "I wish to give it to him, to her."

DISJUNCTIVE FORMS.

51. These forms are so called because they do not necessarily stand next to the verb.

Disjunctive pronouns have two cases, nominative and objective. The objective case is used only after prepositions (for exceptions, see **51, a**).

The disjunctive forms are these: —

<i>Io</i> , I; <i>me</i> , me.	<i>Tu</i> , thou; <i>te</i> , thee.
<i>Nói</i> , we; <i>nói</i> , us.	<i>Vói</i> , you; <i>vói</i> , you.
{ <i>Égli, lui, esso</i> , he; <i>lui, esso</i> , him.	
{ <i>Élla, lei, essa</i> , she; <i>lei, essa</i> , her.	
{ <i>Éssi, loro (égliño)</i> , they (masc.); <i>loro, essi</i> , them (masc.).	
{ <i>Ésse, loro (élleno)</i> , they (fem.); <i>loro, esse</i> , them (fem.).	

"It" must be rendered by a masculine or feminine form, according to the gender of the noun it represents. "It" as subject of an impersonal verb is regularly not expressed (see, however, **51, h**).

Ex.: *La casa è grandissima, e intorno ad essa c'è un giardino*, the house is very large, and around it there is a garden.

Non è véro, it isn't true; *piôve*, it rains.

(1) The various pronouns of the third person are used as follows. In speaking of things the different forms of *esso* are the ones commonly employed. In speaking of

persons *egli* (or *esso*), *ella* (or *essa*), pl. *essi*, *esse* are used for the nominative in written Italian, but in the spoken language they are replaced by *lui*, *lei*, *loro*; for the objective *lui*, *lei*, *loro* are used both in conversation and in writing. *Églino* and *élleno* are antique forms.

Ex.: *Queste cose sono vere anch' esse*, these things are true too.

Élla parla con loro, she speaks with them.

Léi è giovane ma lui è vecchio, she is young, but he is old.

Vennero da noi anch' essi, they came to us too.

(2) As the Italian verb denotes by its endings the person and number of its subject, the personal pronouns of the nominative case are generally omitted. When expressed (for clearness, emphasis, or euphony), they may precede or follow the verb; but the subject of an interrogative verb must come after it, as in English.

Ex.: *Parliamo di lui*, we speak of him.

Non capiscono, they don't understand.

S' io fossi ricco come è egli, if I were rich as he is.

Siète sólo or siète voi sólo, are you alone?

(3) The disjunctive reflexive pronoun is *sè*, which is masculine and feminine, singular and plural.

Ex.: *Lo fecero da sè*, they did it by themselves.

a. The objective case must be used: (1) In exclamations without a verb, unless the pronoun be of the second person: as *beato lui*, "happy he!"; *beato tu*, "happy thou!" (2) After *come*, *quánto*, and *che* (= "as" or "than"), if the pronoun be of the third person: as *sóno vecchio quánto loro*, "I am as old as they"; *tánto i genitori che lui*, "his parents as well as he."

(3) When the pronoun stands in the predicate after the verb *essere*: as *credendo ch' io fossi te*, "thinking I was you." But "it is I," etc., are *sóno io*, *sêi tu*, *è lui*, *è lei*, *siámo noi*, *siète voi*, *sóno loro*.

b. (1) Clearness or emphasis occasionally requires the disjunctive pronoun instead of the conjunctive ; in this case the conjunctive form is often inserted also.

Ex. : *Parlo a voi signóre*, I speak to you, sir.

Mi piace anche a me, it pleases me too.

(2) The disjunctive form must always be used when the verb has two direct or two indirect objects.

Ex. : *Vedo lui e lei*, I see him and her.

Lo do a mio padre e a te, I give it to my father and to thee.

c. In speaking of a company, a class, or a people *noi altri*, *voi altri* (which are also written as one word) are used for *noi*, *voi*.

Ex. : *Noi altri italiani*, we Italians.

Voi altri pittóri, you painters.

d. "With me," "with thee," "with himself, herself, themselves" are *meco*, *teco*, *seco*.

e. "Myself," "thyself," etc., used for emphasis with a pronoun or noun, are rendered by the adjective *stesso*.

Ex. : *Noi stessi la vedemmo*, we saw her ourselves.

f. "One another," "each other" is *l' un l' altro*.

Ex. : *Ci amiamo l' un l' altro*, we love one another.

g. In Florence *ella* is often shortened into *la*, which is used of both persons and things.

Ex. : *La non viene*, she doesn't come.

Pare che la si possa tener in mano, it looks as if it might be held in the hand.

h. In impersonal phrases like "it is" the subject, "it," is occasionally expressed in Italian ; it is then translated *egli*, which in the spoken language is shortened into *gli*.

Ex. : *Gli è che*, it is because.

52. (1) The usual form of address in Italy is *Élla** (or *élla*), objective *Lèi* (or *lèi*); in conversation *Ella* is replaced by *Lèi* (or *lèi*). This word really means "it," and takes the verb in the third person; but an adjective or past participle modifying it agrees in gender with the person it represents. The plural of *Élla* is *Lóro* (or *lóro*), which takes the verb in the third person plural.

Ex.: *Lèi* or *Élla* è *tedésco*, *signóre*, you are German, sir.

Signorina Nèri, *Lèi* (or *Élla*) *fu lasciáta sóla*, Miss Neri, you were left alone.

Sóno lièto che La stía bène (see **51**, g), I'm glad you are well.

E Lóro, dóve vánno, and you, where are you going?

Lóro érano già partiti, you were already gone.

Signorine, lóro sóno móltto studiöse, young ladies, you are very studious.

Like other personal pronouns, *Élla* and *Lóro* are very often omitted in the nominative.

Lèi è tróppo gentile or *è tróppo gentile*, you are too kind.

Cóme stánno, how do you (pl.) do?

The conjunctive forms of *Élla* are *La*, *Le* (or *la*, *le*), those of *Lóro* are *Li*, *Le*, *Lóro* (or *li*, *le*, *lóro*); they occupy the same positions and undergo the same modifications as the corresponding pronouns of the third person (see **48**, **49**, **50**). The reflexive pronoun of *Élla* and *Lóro* is *si*.

Ex.: *Le prométto di visitárla*, I promise (you) to visit you.

Glíelo do, I give it to you.

La prègo d' accomodársi, I beg you to seat yourself.

Vidi Lèi e il bábbó, I saw you and your father (see **51**, b, 2).

Díco lóro, I tell you (pl.).

* Standing for *Vòstra Signoria*, "your lordship" or "ladyship," or some other title of the feminine gender.

Le cercáva, I was looking for you (fem. pl.).

Si divertono, signorini, are you enjoying yourselves, young gentlemen?

The possessive of *Élla* is *Síno* (see 45).

Ex.: *La Súa gradíta lèttera*, your welcome letter.

(2) *Vói* is the form of address oftenest found in books; it is used sometimes in conversation also, but only toward inferiors or toward equals with whom one is on familiar terms.* It is employed for both plural and singular (like English "you"), although its verb is always plural; an adjective or participle modifying it agrees in gender and number with the person or persons it represents.

Ex.: *Vói qui, Piètro*, You here, Peter?

Vói siète álti tútti e dúe, you are tall, both of you.

(3) In speaking to an intimate friend, a near relative, a child, or an animal the only form of address is *tu*. *Tu* is used also, like English "thou," in poetry and poetic prose. The plural of *tu* is *vói*.

Ex.: *Ti chidmo Enríco*, I call you Henry.

Dóve sèi tu, where art thou?

Vòglio vedérvi, figliuóli mièi, my children, I wish to see you.

EXERCISE II.

Tant' è¹! dicéva² tra sè un giòrno Niccolíno; vòglio³ vedére se quégli uccellíni son⁴ náti. Li guárdo⁵ solaménte e riscéndo⁶ súbito. — E Niccolíno s' arrámpica⁷ su per quell' álbero, tentándo⁸ d' arriváre al nído per levársi quélle curiosità. Ma sul più bèllo,⁹ sênte¹⁰ la vóce del bábbó il quále êra¹¹ lì prêssó nêlla vióttola;

* Though advocated by some of the best writers and speakers of Italian, the use of *vói* instead of *Lêi* and *Lóro* has not become general. In Southern Italy, however, *vói* is the form popularly used.

vuòle¹² scènder lêsto per non fàrsi cògliere in fàllo, ma nêlla fúria si smarrisce,¹³ gli mánca¹⁴ il sostégno, precipita¹⁵ a tèrra, e cadèndo¹⁶ si fa mále a¹⁷ un piêde. Il dolóre lo fa¹⁸ strillàre; àlle grida còrrono¹⁹ il bábbò e la màmma che lo raccòlgono²⁰ esclamándo²¹: — Te l' abbiámo²² détto le cênto vòlte che a' nìdi non ti dovévi²³ voltàr nemméno: êcco quel che succêde²⁴ ai curiòsi e a' disubbidienti. — E sòrte per lúi che lo sentírono,²⁵ perchè così potérono²⁶ prònti bagnàrgli il piêde coll' áqua frédà, e dòpo avérglielo tenúto in quell' áqua parécchio têmpo, potéron²⁶ fasciàrglielo strétto; in quèsto mòdo e dòpo quálche giòrno di ripòso assolúto, Niccolíno potè²⁷ ricominciàre a fàre quálche pássò per càsa.

- ¹ I don't care. ² Said. ³ I want. ⁴ Are. ⁵ I will look at. ⁶ Will come down again. ⁷ Climbs. ⁸ Trying. ⁹ *Sul piè bëllo* = at the critical moment. ¹⁰ He hears. ¹¹ Was. ¹² He tries. ¹³ He gets confused. ¹⁴ Fails. ¹⁵ He tumbles. ¹⁶ Falling. ¹⁷ *Fa mále a* = he injures. ¹⁸ Makes. ¹⁹ Run. ²⁰ Pick up. ²¹ Exclaiming. ²² We have. ²³ *Non dovévi* = you mustn't. ²⁴ Happens. ²⁵ They heard. ²⁶ They could. ²⁷ Was able.

EXERCISE 12.

[In this exercise CARLINO and GORO use *vói*; ARMANDO uses *vói* before GORO enters, *Lêi* afterwards.]

Carlino. Sir, we are¹ alone.

Armándo. So it seems² (*looking³ around*).

Carlino. I repeat⁴ to you that we are¹ alone (*louder*).

Armándo. But I tell⁵ you that I admit-it.⁶

Carlino. It is⁷ time to-raise⁸ the mask —

Armándo. (Oh-my⁹! this-fellow¹⁰ has¹¹ recognized me.)

Carlino. And to¹⁵ speak plainly.

Armándo. That is⁷ what I wanted¹² to¹⁵ do, but they interrupted¹³ me all-the-time.¹⁴

Carlino. Do¹⁵ you see¹⁶ that grove over-there?

Armándo. I see¹⁷ it.

Carlino. There nobody will-interrupt¹⁸ you.

Armándo. Must¹⁹ I go there to speak (*surprised*)?

Carlino. We shall-go²⁰ together. .

*Enter*¹⁵ GORO with two guns.

Carlino. (*Taking*²¹ *one of-them*) Take²² the other.

Armádo. Thanks, I am²³ not²⁴ a²³ hunter.

Gôro. Take²² it, or-else²⁶ — (*brandishing*²⁷ *a thick club*).

Armádo. Willingly — to²⁸ satisfy you — excuse-me,²⁹ is⁷ it loaded?

Carlino. To-be-brief,³⁰ you hate³¹ me; you must³² hate me. I hate³³ you. So⁴⁷ over-there in that grove — at eighty paces from-each-other³⁴ — bang!³⁵ Either you kill³⁶ me or I kill³⁷ you.

Armádo. But I have³⁸ n't²⁴ these sinister intentions, which-are¹⁵ contrary to my principles.

Carlino. In that⁵⁰ case you will-permit³⁹ this-man-to-amuse-himself-by-shaking⁴⁰ the dust from your⁴¹ black coat with that club.

Armádo. No, indeed; what-are-you-thinking-of⁴²? It would-be⁴³ too much-trouble⁴⁴! (*Gôro brandishes*⁴⁵ *the club*) Be-easy⁴⁶ with the club.

Carlino. No? Then⁴⁷ Carolína must⁴⁸ be mine.

Armádo. You're-welcome-to-her.⁴⁹

Carlino. In that⁵⁰ case we are friends; but be-off⁵¹ from⁵² here, do-you-understand⁵³?

Armádo. (What a⁵⁴ nice way they have⁵⁵ in this country!)

¹ *Sidmo.* ² *Páre.* ³ *Guardádo.* ⁴ *Ripéto.* ⁵ *Díco.* ⁶ *Ne convéngo.* ⁷ *È.*
⁸ To (*dì*) raise to one's self. . . . ⁹ *Ahi.* ¹⁰ See **42**, 2. ¹¹ *Ha.* ¹² *Volévo.*
¹³ *Hánno interrótto.* ¹⁴ Always. ¹⁵ Omit. ¹⁶ *Vedéte.* ¹⁷ *Védo.* ¹⁸ *Interromperà.* ¹⁹ *Dévo.* ²⁰ *Andrémo.* ²¹ *Prendédo.* ²² *Prendéte.* ²³ *Sóno.*
²⁴ *Non*, "not," must precede the verb. ²⁵ See **16**, a. ²⁶ *Altriménti.*
²⁷ *Agitádo.* ²⁸ *Per.* ²⁹ *Scúsi.* ³⁰ *Àlle córte.* ³¹ *Odiáte.* ³² *Dovéte.*
³³ *Ódio.* ³⁴ The one from the other. ³⁵ *Brun.* ³⁶ *Ammazzáte.* ³⁷ *Am-mázzo.* ³⁸ *Ho.* ³⁹ *Permetteréte.* ⁴⁰ That this man amuses (*divérta*) him-self to shake. ⁴¹ See **45**, c. ⁴² Seems-it (*páre*) to you? ⁴³ *Sarèbbe.*
⁴⁴ *Incòmodo.* ⁴⁵ *Ágita.* ⁴⁶ *Stia buòno.* ⁴⁷ *Dünque.* ⁴⁸ *Déve.* ⁴⁹ Take (*pigli*, subj.) her then (*püre*) for-yourself. ⁵⁰ *Tal.* ⁵¹ *V'ia.* ⁵² *Di.*
⁵³ *Intendéste.* ⁵⁴ **43**, b. ⁵⁵ *Ilánno.*

AUXILIARY VERBS.

53. The irregular verbs *éssere*, “to be,” and *avére*, “to have,” are the ones most used as auxiliaries in Italian. They are conjugated as follows :—

a. Infinitives: *éssere*, to be; *éssere státo*, to have been.

Participles: *esséndo*, being; *esséndo státo*, having been; *státo*, been.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Sóno,</i>	<i>Êra,</i>	<i>Fui,</i>	<i>Sarò,</i>
<i>sêi,</i>	<i>êri,</i>	<i>fôsti,</i>	<i>sarâi,</i>
<i>è,</i>	<i>êra,</i>	<i>fu,</i>	<i>sarà,</i>
<i>siâmo,</i>	<i>eravâmo.</i>	<i>fûmmo.</i>	<i>sarémo,</i>
<i>siête,</i>	<i>eravâte.</i>	<i>fôste,</i>	<i>sarête,</i>
<i>sóno.</i>	<i>êrano.</i>	<i>fûrono.</i>	<i>sarânno.</i>

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.	PRETERITE PERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
<i>Sóno státo (státa),</i>	<i>Êra státo (státa),</i>	<i>Fui státo (státa),</i>	<i>Sarò státo (státa),</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
<i>siâmo státi (státe),</i>	<i>eravâmo státi (státe),</i>	<i>fûmmo státi (státe),</i>	<i>sarémo státi (státe),</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Conditional.

	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
	<i>Sia,</i>	<i>Fóssi,</i>	<i>Sarêi,</i>
<i>Sii or sia.</i>	<i>sia,</i>	<i>fóssi,</i>	<i>sarêsti,</i>
	<i>sia,</i>	<i>fósse,</i>	<i>sarêbbe.</i>
	<i>siâmo,</i>	<i>fóssimo,</i>	<i>sarémmo,</i>
<i>siâte.</i>	<i>siâte,</i>	<i>fôste,</i>	<i>sarêste,</i>
•	<i>siano or sieno.</i>	<i>fóssero.</i>	<i>sarêbbero.</i>

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.	PERFECT.
<i>Sia státo (státa),</i>	<i>Fóssi státo (státa),</i>	<i>Sarêi státo (státa),</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.

b. **Infinitives:** *avére*, to have; *avére avúto*, to have had.

Participles: *avéndo*, having; *avéndo avúto*, having had; *avúto*, had.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Hò,</i>	<i>Avéva,</i>	<i>Êbbi,</i>	<i>Avrà,</i>
<i>hai,</i>	<i>avévi,</i>	<i>avésti,</i>	<i>avrà,</i>
<i>ha,</i>	<i>avéva,</i>	<i>ebbe,</i>	<i>avrà,</i>
<i>abbiamo,</i>	<i>avevamo,</i>	<i>avémmo.</i>	<i>avrémo,</i>
<i>avéte,</i>	<i>avevate,</i>	<i>avéste,</i>	<i>avréte,</i>
<i>hanno.</i>	<i>avévano.</i>	<i>ebbero.</i>	<i>avranno.</i>
PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.	PRETERITE PERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
<i>Ho avúto,</i>	<i>Avéva avúto,</i>	<i>Êbbi avúto,</i>	<i>Avrà avúto,</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Conditional.

	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
	<i>Ábbia,</i>	<i>Avéssi,</i>	<i>Avrèi,</i>
<i>Ábbi,</i>	<i>ábbi or ábbia,</i>	<i>avéssi,</i>	<i>avrésti,</i>
	<i>abbia,</i>	<i>avésse,</i>	<i>avrèbbe,</i>
	<i>abbiamo,</i>	<i>avéssimo,</i>	<i>avrémmo,</i>
<i>abbiate.</i>	<i>abbiate.</i>	<i>avéste,</i>	<i>avréste,</i>
	<i>abbiano.</i>	<i>*avéssero.</i>	<i>avrèbbero.</i>
	PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.	PERFECT.
	<i>Ábbia avúto,</i>	<i>Avéssi avúto,</i>	<i>Avrèi avúto,</i>
	etc.	etc.	etc.

54. (1) The auxiliary of the passive is *éssere*, "to be."

Ex.: *Sóno amato*, I am loved.

(2) The future ("shall," "will") and the conditional ("should," "would") are formed in Italian without any auxiliary.

Ex.: *Ío andrò ed egli verrà*, I shall go, and he will come.

Vorrèi vederlo, I should like to see him.

(3) The auxiliary of the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses is *avére*, "to have," if the verb be active and transitive. If the verb be intransitive, the auxiliary is nearly always *essere*. If the verb be passive, reflexive, or reciprocal, the auxiliary is always *essere*.

Ex. : *Ho parlato*, I have spoken.

Avévano fatto quèste cose, they had done these things.

Sarò venuto, I shall have come ; *è neviciato*, it has snowed.

Mi sono fatto male, I have hurt myself.

Le donne si erano sbagliate, the women had made a mistake.

a. A past participle used with the auxiliary *essere* must agree with the subject in gender and number.

Ex. : *La ragazza è tornata*, the girl has returned.

Le donne si sono disputate, the women have disputed.

La sorella si è fatta male, our sister has hurt herself.

b. A past participle used with *avere* may or may not agree with its direct object, according to the choice of the writer.

Ex. : *La birra che aveva bevuto* or *bevuta*, the beer I had drunk.

Ho veduto or *vedute molte cose*, I have seen many things.

c. The English auxiliary "do" is never expressed in Italian.

Ex. : *Non viene*, he does not come.

d. (1) The English periphrastic form ("am," "was," etc., followed by the present participle), denoting duration, is expressed in Italian either by the simple verb or by the proper tense of *stare*, "to be" (see 92, 4), followed by the present participle. But the periphrastic form denoting mere futurity must be rendered by the simple present or future.*

* If, however, this form be past in English, only through being dependent on a main verb in a past tense, it must be rendered by the conditional: as *disse che verrebbe*, "he said he was coming."

Ex. : *Io camminava*, I was walking.
Sta lavorando, he is working.
Leggevano or *stavano leggendo*, they were reading.
Dice che viene or *verrà*, he says he is coming.

(2) "To be," expressing a state or condition, is often rendered by *stare*, instead of *essere*. *Stare per* or *essere per* (followed by the infinitive) means "to be on the point of."

Ex. : *Come sta ? — Sto bene, e Lei ?* — "How are you?" "I'm well, and you?"
Stava per uscire, I was just going out.

e. A verb with the auxiliary "used to" (or "would" = "used to") is translated either by the simple imperfect or by the infinitive with *solere*, "to be accustomed" (see 92, 14).

Ex. : *Vi andava* or *solava andare ogni sera*, he used to go there every evening.

f. *Venire*, "to come" (see 92, 154), and *rimanere*, "to remain" (see 92, 16), are sometimes used as auxiliaries in the simple tenses of the passive, instead of *essere*.

Ex. : *Il ladro venne arrestato*, the thief was arrested.
Rimasi sorpreso, I was surprised.

g. The third person of the passive is very often replaced by the reflexive construction with *si*. This construction is generally used also to render the English "they," "people," "we," in an indefinite sense, followed by a verb; and is often equivalent even to a definite "we." It is employed even with a neuter verb.

Ex. : *Questo libro si legge*, this book is read.
Quelle cose si facevano, those things were done.
Si racconta, it is related.
La spada che mi si diede, the sword that was given me.
Si va spesso in campagna, people often go into the country.
Si vedono moltissime cose, we see very many things.
Se ne parla, people talk about it.

h. "To have a thing done" is *far fare una cōsa* (see 92, 2).

Ex.: *Il re lo fece ammazzare*, the king had him killed.

55. Following is a synopsis of the compound tenses of an active transitive verb. In the paradigms given henceforth these tenses will be omitted. The use of the tenses is explained 69-77.

Infinitive PERFECT:	<i>Avère trovato</i> , to have found.
Participle PERFECT:	<i>Avendo trovato</i> , having found.
Indicative PERFECT:	<i>Ho trovato</i> , I have found.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Avéva trovato</i> , I had found.
PRETERITE PERFECT:	<i>Èbbi trovato</i> , I had found.
FUTURE PERFECT:	<i>Avrò trovato</i> , I shall have found.
Conditional PERFECT:	<i>Avrèi trovato</i> , I should have found.
Subjunctive PERFECT:	<i>Abbìa trovato</i> , I have found.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Avèssi trovato</i> , I had found.

56. Following are synopses of the compound tenses of neuter, reflexive, and passive verbs. In the paradigms given henceforth these forms will be omitted.

a. Following is a synopsis of the compound tenses of the neuter verb *venire*, "to come":—

Infinitive PERFECT:	<i>Èssere venuto</i> , to have come.
Participle PERFECT:	<i>Essendo venuto</i> , having come.
Indicative PERFECT:	<i>Sono venuto</i> , I have come.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Èra venuto</i> , I had come.
PRETERITE PERFECT:	<i>Fui venuto</i> , I had come.
FUTURE PERFECT:	<i>Sarò venuto</i> , I shall have come.
Conditional PERFECT:	<i>Sarèi venuto</i> , I should have come.
Subjunctive PERFECT:	<i>Sia venuto</i> , I have come.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Fossi venuto</i> , I had come.

b. Following is a synopsis of the compound tenses of the reflexive verbs *alzarsi* ("to raise one's self"), "to get up," and *andarsene*, "to go away":—

(1) *Alzarsi.*

Infinitive PERFECT:	<i>Êssersi alzâto</i> , to have got up.
Participle PERFECT:	<i>Essendosi alzâto</i> , having got up.
Indicative PERFECT:	<i>Mi sôno alzâto</i> , I have got up.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Mi êra alzâto</i> , I had got up.
PRETERITE PERFECT:	<i>Mi fui alzâto</i> , I had got up.
FUTURE PERFECT:	<i>Mi sarò alzâto</i> , I shall have got up.
Conditional PERFECT:	<i>Mi sarêi alzâto</i> , I should have got up.
Subjunctive PERFECT:	<i>Mi sia alzâto</i> , I have got up.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Mi fôssi alzâto</i> , I had got up.

(2) *Andarsene.**

Infinitive PERFECT:	<i>Êssersene andâto</i> , to have gone away.
Participle PERFECT:	<i>Essendosi andâto</i> , having gone away.
Indicative PERFECT:	<i>Me ne sôno andâto</i> , I have gone away.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Me ne êra andâto</i> , I had gone away.
PRETERITE PERFECT:	<i>Me ne fui andâto</i> , I had gone away.
FUTURE PERFECT:	<i>Me ne sarò andâto</i> , I shall have gone away.
Conditional PERFECT:	<i>Me ne sarêi andâto</i> , I should have gone away.
Subjunctive PERFECT:	<i>Me ne sia andâto</i> , I have gone away.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Me ne fôssi andâto</i> , I had gone away.

c. Following is a synopsis of the entire passive of *amâre*, "to love":—

Infinitive PRESENT:	<i>Êssere amâto</i> , to be loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Êssere stâto amâto</i> , to have been loved.
Participle PRESENT:	<i>Essendo amâto</i> , being loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Essendo stâto amâto</i> , having been loved.
Indicative PRESENT:	<i>Sôno amâto</i> , I am loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Sôno stâto amâto</i> , I have been loved.
IMPERFECT:	<i>Êra amâto</i> , I was loved.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Êra stâto amâto</i> , I had been loved.
PRETERITE:	<i>Fui amâto</i> , I was loved.
PRETERITE PERFECT:	<i>Fui stâto amâto</i> , I had been loved.
FUTURE:	<i>Sarò amâto</i> , I shall be loved.
FUTURE PERFECT:	<i>Sarò stâto amâto</i> , I shall have been loved.

* *Andarsene* is composed of the verb *andâre*, "to go," the reflexive *si*, and the adverb *ne*, "thence" (see 47, a).

Conditional:	<i>Sarèi amâto</i> , I should be loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Sarèi stâto amâto</i> , I should have been loved.
Imperative:	<i>Sii amâto</i> , be loved.
Subjunctive PRESENT:	<i>Sia amâto</i> , I am loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Sia stâto amâto</i> , I have been loved.
IMPERFECT:	<i>Fôssi amâto</i> , I were loved.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Fôssi stâto amâto</i> , I had been loved.

57. "May" and "can" are generally rendered by *potere*, "to be able" (see 92, 21); "must," "should" (expressing duty), and "ought," by *dovere*, "to owe" (see 92, 8); "will" (expressing volition) by *volere*, "to wish" (see 92, 19).^{*} These verbs are not defective, like the English modal auxiliaries; hence in Italian the tense is expressed by the auxiliary itself, and not by the following infinitive. No preposition intervenes between these verbs and the dependent infinitive.

Ex.: *Può essere véro*, it may be true.

Non potèva parlâre, he could not speak.

Hanno potuto dormire, they have been able to sleep.

Avrèi potuto dirlo, I could have said it.

Potrèmo andâre, we shall be able to go.

Dève pagârlo, he must pay him.

Dovèmmo venire, we had to come.

Dovrèbbe fârlô, he should do it, he ought to do it.

Dovrète trovârla, you will have to find her.

Avrèbbe dovuto tacère, he ought to have kept still.

Vôglio partîre, I will go, I wish to go.

Vorrà tornâre, he will want to return.

Avrèmmo voluto restâre, we should have liked to stay.

Vorrèi sapère, I should like to know.

* "Shall" expressing an order or prohibition is rendered by *dovere*, by the simple future, or by a phrase consisting of a verb of wishing and a dependent subjunctive: as *non ci andrà*, "he shall not go there"; *dève capîre* or *vôglio che capisca*, "he shall understand."

a. "Must" is also expressed by the impersonal verb *bisognare*, "to be necessary," followed by the infinitive or by *che*, "that," with the subjunctive. "To have to" is *avere da*.

Ex.: *Bisogna farlo*, it must be done.

Bisogna che andiamo, we must go.

Ho da scrivere una lettera, I have to write a letter.

b. "To be able" meaning "to know how" is *sapere* (see 92, 6). "Not to be able to help" doing a thing is *non poter a meno di non* (with infinitive) or *non poter fare a meno di* (with infinitive).

Ex.: *Non sèppe farlo*, he couldn't do it.

Sa leggere e scrivere, he can read and write.

Non potè a meno di non ridere, he couldn't help laughing.

EXERCISE 13.

Giorgétto è un bambíno víspo, víspo. È sollécito; álle sètte è già leváto, ed è già andáto nel giardíno. È mággio, e il giardíno è tútto fiorito; ròse, gígli, viòle mándano¹ un odóre soáve. Giorgétto si strúgge² di cògliere i fióri; ma la mámma non vuòle³: la mámma lo ha lasciáto andár nel giardíno, a pátto che non cogliésse⁴ i fióri. A un trátto Giorgétto véde⁵ úna ròsa piú bèlla di tútte le áltre, non resístè⁶ piú al desidêrio di pigliárla. La mámma non lo saprà,⁷ non lo può⁸ sapére, — díce⁹ fra sè Giorgétto; e stènde¹⁰ la máno al cespúglio, ed è per còglierla. Ma che è státo? Ritíra¹¹ lèsto la máno, e grída,¹² e piánge.¹³ La ròsa ha le spíne: il súo gámbo nascósto tra bellíssime fòglie è tútto piêno di spíne; e le spíne gli hánno bucáto tútta la máno. La máno è sanguinósa; e Giorgétto piánge,¹³ e la mámma óra si avvedrà¹⁴ che il súo bambíno è disobbediênte.

¹ Send forth. ² Is dying. ³ Is willing. ⁴ He should pick. ⁵ Sees. ⁶ Resists. ⁷ Will know. ⁸ Can. ⁹ Says. ¹⁰ Stretches out. ¹¹ He draws back. ¹² Screams. ¹³ Cries. ¹⁴ Will see.

EXERCISE 14.

Silvio Pellico was¹ confined in prison; and there, in the silence of his² dungeon, he found³ a friend, a companion—a spider. Yes, a spider made⁴ his web in a corner of the prison, and Silvio did⁵ not-destroy-it⁶; on-the-contrary,⁷ he used-to-throw⁸ him crumbs⁹ of bread, and little by little he became-so-attached¹⁰ to that spider, and the spider to him, that the creature used-to-come-down¹¹ from his web and go¹² to find Pellico,¹³ and would-go¹² on his¹⁴ hand and take¹⁵ food⁹ from his¹⁴ fingers. One day the jailer removed¹⁶ the unhappy Pellico. The prisoner thought-of¹⁷ his spider, and said¹⁸: “Now that I am-going-away,¹⁹ he will-come-back²⁰ perhaps, and will-find²¹ the prison empty; or if there-is²² somebody else here,²³ he may²⁴ be an enemy of spiders,⁹ and tear down that beautiful web and crush the poor beast.”

¹ Preterite. ² See 45, b. ³ Trovò. ⁴ Fecce. ⁵ See 54, c. ⁶ Not to-him it destroyed (*disfèce*). ⁷ Anzi. ⁸ Buttava: see 54, e. ⁹ See 13, b. ¹⁰ Tanto si affezionò. ¹¹ Si movèva: see 54, e. ¹² Andava. ¹³ See 13, e. ¹⁴ See 45, c. ¹⁵ Prendeva. ¹⁶ Mutò di stanza. ¹⁷ Pensava a. ¹⁸ Diceva. ¹⁹ See 54, d, 1: me ne vado. ²⁰ Ritornerà. ²¹ Troverà. ²² Vi sarà. ²³ Omit. ²⁴ Potrebbe: see 57.

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS.

58. Italian verbs are divided into four conjugations, according as the infinitive ending is *-dre*, accented *-ère*, unaccented *-ere*, or *-ire*. Regular verbs of the second and third conjugations are, however, inflected just alike.

a. The final *e* of the infinitive may be dropped before any word except one beginning with *s* impure.*

* Cf. 10, b; 14, b. Italians find it hard to pronounce three consecutive consonants of which the middle one is *s*.

THE REGULAR VERB.

59. *Parlâre*, "to speak," will serve as a model for the first conjugation. All compound tenses are omitted (see 55):—

Infinitive and Participles.

Parlâre, parlândo, parlâto.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Parlo,</i>	<i>Parlâva,</i>	<i>Parlâi,</i>	<i>Parlerò,</i>
<i>parli,</i>	<i>parlâvi,</i>	<i>parlâsti,</i>	<i>parlerâi,</i>
<i>parla,</i>	<i>parlâva,</i>	<i>parlò,</i>	<i>parlerà,</i>
<i>parlâmo,</i>	<i>parlavâmo,</i>	<i>parlâmmo,</i>	<i>parlerêmo,</i>
<i>parlâte,</i>	<i>parlavâte,</i>	<i>parlâte,</i>	<i>parlerête,</i>
<i>parlano.</i>	<i>parlavano.</i>	<i>parlârôno.</i>	<i>parlerânno.</i>

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Conditional

	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
	<i>Parli,</i>	<i>Parlâssi,</i>	<i>Parlerêi,</i>
<i>Parla,</i>	<i>parli,</i>	<i>parlâssi,</i>	<i>parlerêsti,</i>
	<i>parli,</i>	<i>parlâsse,</i>	<i>parlerêbbe,</i>
	<i>parlâmo,</i>	<i>parlâssimo,</i>	<i>parlerêmmo,</i>
<i>parlâte.</i>	<i>parlâte,</i>	<i>parlâte,</i>	<i>parlerêste,</i>
	<i>parlino.</i>	<i>parlâssero.</i>	<i>parlerêbbero.</i>

a. Verbs whose infinitives end in *-care* or *-gare* insert *h* after the *c* or *g* in all forms where those letters precede *e* or *i*: as *pâghi* (*pagâre*), "let him pay"; *cercherò* (*cercâre*), "I shall search." Verbs in *-ciare* and *-giare* drop the *i* before *e* or *i*: as *mangi* (*mangiâre*), "thou eatest"; *comincerà** (*cominciâre*), "he will

* Some writers retain the *i* before *e*: as *comincerà*.

begin." Verbs in *-chiare* and *-gliare* drop the *i* only before another *i*: as *picchi* (*picchiare*), "let him strike"; *pigli* (*pigliare*), "thou takest"; but *picchierà*, *piglierà*.

b. The verbs *giocare*, *rinnovare*, *rotare*, *sonare* (also written *giuocare*, etc.) and a few others change *o* of the stem into *uo* in all forms where that vowel is accented: as *suoni*, "let him play"; *giuocano*, "they play."

60. Verbs of the second and third conjugations * are inflected like *credere*, "to believe":—

Infinitive and Participles.

Crédere, *credéndo*, *credúto*.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Crédo</i> ,	<i>Credéva</i> ,	<i>Credéi</i> (<i>credétti</i>),	<i>Créderò</i> ,
<i>crédi</i> ,	<i>credévi</i> ,	<i>credésti</i> ,	<i>créderai</i> ,
<i>créde</i> ,	<i>credéva</i> ,	<i>credè</i> (<i>credétte</i>),	<i>créderà</i> ,
<i>credidmo</i> ,	<i>credevdmo</i> ,	<i>credémmo</i> ,	<i>créderémo</i> ,
<i>credéte</i> ,	<i>credevdte</i> ,	<i>credéste</i> ,	<i>créderéte</i> ,
<i>crédono</i> .	<i>credévano</i> .	<i>credérono</i> (<i>credéttero</i>).	<i>créderanno</i> .

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Conditional.

	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
	<i>Créda</i> ,	<i>Credéssi</i> ,	<i>Créderéi</i> ,
<i>Crédi</i> ,	<i>créda</i> ,	<i>credéssi</i> ,	<i>créderésti</i> ,
	<i>créda</i> ,	<i>credéssse</i> ,	<i>créderébbe</i> ,
	<i>credidmo</i> ,	<i>credéssimo</i> ,	<i>créderémmo</i> ,
<i>credéte</i> .	<i>credidte</i> ,	<i>credéste</i> ,	<i>créderéste</i> ,
	<i>crédano</i> .	<i>credéssero</i> .	<i>créderébbero</i> .

* Most grammars and dictionaries class these two together as the "second conjugation."

Battere, compêtere, convêrgere, divêrgere, mescere, miêtere, pâscere, prescêndere, riflêttre, ripêtere, têssere, tondere, and their compounds do not have in the preterite the forms in parentheses. Verbs in *-cere* and *-gere* insert after the *c* or *g* an *i* before *u*, but not before any other vowel: *mescere, mESCO, mESCA, mesciUTO*.

61. Most verbs of the fourth conjugation * are inflected like *finire*, "to finish":—

Infinitive and Participles.

Finire, *finêndo,* *finito.*

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Finisco,</i>	<i>Finiva,</i>	<i>Finii,</i>	<i>Finirò,</i>
<i>finisci,</i>	<i>finivi,</i>	<i>finisti,</i>	<i>finirà,</i>
<i>finisce,</i>	<i>finiva,</i>	<i>finì,</i>	<i>finirà,</i>
<i>finidmo,</i>	<i>finivamo,</i>	<i>finimmo,</i>	<i>finirémo,</i>
<i>finite,</i>	<i>finivâte,</i>	<i>finiste,</i>	<i>finirête,</i>
<i>finiscono.</i>	<i>finivano.</i>	<i>finirono.</i>	<i>finiràno.</i>

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Conditional.

	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
	<i>Finisca,</i>	<i>Finissi,</i>	<i>Finirêi,</i>
<i>Finisci,</i>	<i>finisca,</i>	<i>finissi,</i>	<i>finirêsti,</i>
	<i>finisca,</i>	<i>finisse,</i>	<i>finirêbbe,</i>
	<i>finidmo,</i>	<i>finissimo,</i>	<i>finirémmo,</i>
<i>finite.</i>	<i>finidte,</i>	<i>finiste,</i>	<i>finirêste,</i>
	<i>finiscano.</i>	<i>finissero.</i>	<i>finirêbbero.</i>

But *aborrîre*,† *assorbîre*,† *avvertîre*, *bollîre*, *divertîre*, *dormîre*, *fuggîre*,‡ *mentîre*,† *partîre*,† *pentîre*, *pervertîre*, *sentîre*, *servîre*, *sortîre*,† *tossîre*,† *vestîre*, and their compounds,

* Most grammars and dictionaries call this the "third conjugation."

† *Aborrîre*, *assorbîre*, *mentîre*, *sortîre*, *tossîre* may also follow *finire*. *Partîre*, "to distribute," is like *finire*; *partîre*, "to depart," like *sentîre*.

‡ *Fuggîre* does not insert *i*: *fùggo*, *fùgga*.

though inflected like *finire* in all other parts, are in the present indicative, imperative, and subjunctive conjugated after the following model :—

Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.
<i>Sêto,</i>		<i>Sênta,</i>
<i>sênti,</i>	<i>Sênti,</i>	<i>sênta,</i>
<i>sênte,</i>		<i>sênta,</i>
<i>sentiâmo,</i>		<i>sentiâmo,</i>
<i>sentite,</i>	<i>sentite.</i>	<i>sentiâte,</i>
<i>sêntono.</i>		<i>sêntano.</i>

62. The present participle of all verbs is invariable.

63. In all conjugations a form of the first person singular of the imperfect indicative ending in *o* instead of *a* is often used in conversation : as *leggevo*, “I was reading.” Final *o* of the third person plural of the various tenses is frequently omitted : as *vêngon da me*, “they come to me.”

a. In the preterite *-no* is occasionally dropped, especially in poetry : as *parlâro*, “they spoke.” Final *o* of the first person plural of the present subjunctive is sometimes omitted in poetry : as *andiâm*, “let us go.”

b. In old Italian, in poetry, and in some modern prose *v* of the imperfect indicative is sometimes omitted in verbs of the second, third, and fourth conjugations, but only in the first and third persons singular and the third person plural : as *lo avéano fâtto*, “they had done it.”

c. In old Italian and in poetry the conditional endings *-êi*, *-êbbe*, *-êbbero* are often replaced by *-ia*, *-ia*, *-iano* : as *crederia*, “he would believe.”

d. In old Italian and in poetry the third person plural ending *-ero* is sometimes replaced by *-ono* : as *avrêbbono*, “they would have” ; *che andâssono*, “that they should go.”

THE IRREGULAR VERB.

64. Certain parts of Italian irregular verbs are always regular: the example given below will show which they are. *Èssere* (see 53, a) is an exception to all rules.

65. Many irregular verbs that belong or once belonged to the third conjugation have the infinitive contracted (*fàre* for *facere*, *dìre* for *dicere*, *condúrre* for *condúcere*): in this case the future and conditional are formed from this contracted infinitive (*farò*, *dirèi*, *condurrèbbe*), while the present participle, the imperfect indicative and subjunctive, and certain persons of the present and preterite are formed from the uncontracted stem (*facèndo*, *dicèva*, *conduciàmo*).

66. *Pórre* (for *pónere*), "to put," a verb of the third conjugation, will serve to show which are the regular and which the irregular parts of irregular verbs: the forms printed in italics are regular in all verbs except *dàre*, *dìre*, *èssere*, *fàre*, *stàre*; those in Roman type may be irregular.

Infinitive and Participles.

Pórre, *ponèndo*, *pósto*.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Póngo</i> ,	<i>Ponéva</i> ,	<i>Pósi</i> ,	<i>Porrò</i> ,
<i>póni</i> ,	<i>ponévi</i> ,	<i>ponésti</i> ,†	<i>porrái</i> ,
<i>póne</i> ,	<i>ponéva</i> ,	<i>póse</i> ,	<i>porrà</i> ,
<i>poniámo</i> ,	<i>ponevámó</i> ,	<i>ponémmo</i> ,†	<i>porrémo</i> ,
<i>ponéte</i> ,*	<i>poneváte</i> ,	<i>ponéste</i> ,†	<i>porréte</i> ,
<i>póngono</i> .	<i>ponévano</i> .	<i>pósero</i> .	<i>porráno</i> .

* See 66, 4.

† See 66, 3.

Imperative.	Subjunctive.		Conditional.
	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
	Pónga,	<i>Ponéssi,*</i>	Porrêi,
Póni,	pónga,	<i>ponéssi,</i>	porrésti,
	pónga,	<i>ponése,</i>	porrêbbe,
	poniámo,	<i>ponéssimo,</i>	porrémmo,
ponéte.	poniáte,	<i>ponéste,</i>	porréste,
	póngano.	<i>ponéssero.</i>	porrêbbero.

It will be seen that the present participle, the imperfect indicative and subjunctive, and certain persons of the present and preterite indicative are always regular.

(1) *Dáre* and *stáre* have in the future and conditional *darò*, *darêi*; *starò*, *starêi*. Otherwise the only irregularity in the future and conditional is that they are contracted in many verbs even when the infinitive is uncontracted: as *vedére*, "to see," *vedrò*; *veníre*, "to come," *verrêi*.

(2) From the first person singular of the preterite the other irregular persons can be constructed, the third person singular by changing the ending *i* to *e*, the third person plural by adding *-ro* to the third person singular.†

(3) The *regular* persons of the preterite and the whole imperfect subjunctive are slightly irregular in *dáre* and *stáre*, which substitute *e* for *a* in those forms (*désti*, *démmo*, *déste*, *déssi*; *stésti*, *stémmo*, *stéste*, *stéssi*).

(4) *Díre* (for *dícere*) and *fáre* (for *fácere*) have irregular forms, *díte* and *fáte*, in the second person plural of the present indicative.

a. It may be well to note that the first person plural of the present indicative, and first and second persons plural of the

* See 66, 3.

† This rule applies only to *irregular* preterites.

present subjunctive are irregular only in *avère*, *dolère*, *dovère*, *fàre*, *giacère*, *piacère*, *potère*, *sapère*, *solère*, *tacère*, *valère*, *volère*. In *fàre* (for *fàcere*), *giacère*, *piacère*, and *tacère* the irregularity consists in doubling the *c* before *ia*; *sapère* doubles the *p*; *dolère*, *solère*, *valère*, and *volère* substitute *glia* for *lia*. In *avère*, *dovère*, and *potère* the stem is changed: *abbiamo*, *abbiate*; *dobbiamo*, *dobbiate*; *possiamo*, *possiate*.

b. The two persons of the imperative are exactly like the corresponding persons of the present indicative, except in *avère*, *sapère*, and *volère*, where they follow the subjunctive (*abbi*, *abbiate*; *sappi*, *sappiate*; *vogli*, *vogliate*), and in *andère*, *dàre*, *dìre*, *fàre*, and *stàre*, which have in the singular *va'*, *da'*, *dì*, *fa'*, *sta'*.

c. The third person plural of the present indicative can always be constructed from the first person singular, from which can be formed also the whole present subjunctive except the first and second persons plural: these come from the first person plural of the present indicative. Exceptions to this rule are *andère*, *avère*, *dàre*, *fàre*, *sapère*, and *stàre*, which have in the third person plural of the present indicative *vanno*, *hanno*, *danno*, *fanno*, *sanno*, *stanno*; while *avère*, *dàre*, *sapère*, and *stàre* have in the present subjunctive *abbia*, *dia*, *sappia*, *stia*.

67. With the aid of the above notes any verb except *essere* can be constructed from the infinitive, the participles (the present participle often being necessary to show the uncontracted form of the infinitive), the singular of the present indicative, and the first person singular of the preterite and future.

a. In poetry and in some prose works *ggi* is often substituted for *d* in the present of verbs in *-dere*: as *chièggio* = *chièdo*, "I ask"; *vèggia* = *vèda*, "let him see."

b. In old Italian we find *fòro* for *fùrono*, *fòra* for *sarèi* or *sarèbbe*, *fòrano* for *sarèbbero*, *fia* for *sarà*, and *fiano* for *saranno*.

c. Verbs whose stem ends in *l*, *n*, or *r* may drop the final vowel in the second and third persons singular of the present indicative, and in the imperative singular: as *vien qui*, "come here"; *non par possibile*, "it doesn't seem possible"; *non vuol andàre*, "he won't go."

d. See **63**, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*.

68. At the end of the book (page 88) will be found a list of irregular verbs. There all irregular parts will be printed in full, except the preterite and (contracted) future, of which the first person singular will be given. The conditional, which is always formed from the same stem as the future, will not be mentioned. The imperative will be given only when it differs from the present indicative.

a. In general, compound verbs will not be included in this list: those differing in conjugation from their simple verbs will be given in the Alphabetical List of Irregular and Defective Verbs (page 100). All compounds of *dàre* and *fàre* are accented on the same syllable as the simple verbs: as *fa*, "he does"; *disfà*, "he undoes."

The compounds of *stàre* demand special mention: *ristàre*, *soprastàre*, *sottostàre*, *sovrastàre*, are inflected like *stàre* (*ristà*, *soprastètti*, *sottostiano*); *distàre* has no present participle, is regular in the present of all moods (*disto*, etc.), but otherwise is inflected like *stàre* (*distètti*, etc.); *constàre*, *contrastàre*, *instàre*, *ostàre*, *restàre*, *sostàre* are regular throughout (*cônsta*, *contràstano*, *instài*, *ostàrono*, *rèsti*, *sostàssi*).

EXERCISE 15.

Tánto all' andàre quánto al tornàre dàlla scuôla, Enríco dà¹ nôia a tútti; picchia i bambini più piccini di lui, tira i sàssi a quálche pôvero cáne che se ne va² tranquillaménte pel súo viággio, rómpe le piánte del giardíno che dêve³ traversàre per andàre a scuôla o per tornàre a càsa; insómma è un contínuo far malánni.

Il bábbò va² a lavoráre la màttina prêsto ; la mámma è maláta, e quíndi non lo pòssono⁴ accompagnáre. L' áltra mattína però gli • seguì brútta. Méntre andáva a scuòla, víde⁵ avánti a sè un bambino piccino, tútto vestíto bène, e che paréva sólo ; Enríco, sénza far tánti discórsi, arríva di diêtro, gli píglia il cappêllo e gliélo bútta in úna fónte che êra lì vicína. Il pòvero bambino si mette a piángere, e Enríco cominciò a scappáre. Ma quèsta vòlta avéva fáttö⁶ mále i suòi cónti : il bambino non êra sólo, lo accompagnáva un bel can barbóne. I can barbóni hánno tánto intendíménto, che fánno⁶ áltre còse ben più meraviglióse che andáre ad accompagnáre a scuòla un bambino. Il barbóne dúnque, cóme víde⁵ il súo padroncínò assalíto, vía diêtro ad Enríco che fuggíva ; in un áttimo lo raggiúnse,⁷ e agguantátagli úna gámbe, lo badáva a mòrdere⁸ ; Enríco urláva, ma il cánè non lo lasciò finchè un signóre, che avéva visto⁵ tútta la scèna, non lo minacciò col bastóne. Enríco êbbe stracciáti i calzóni, laceráta la cárne délla gámbe, e fu pòi puníto dal maêstro e daí genitóri ; ma da quel giòrno a quèsta pàrte non dà¹ più nòia a nessúno, avèndo vedúto che un cánè stéssò gli avéva insegnáto cóme fósse mále molestáre gli áltri.

¹ From *dáre*, 92, 3. ² *Andáre*, *andársene*, 92, 1. ³ *Dovére*, 92, 8. ⁴ *Potére*, 92, 21. ⁵ *Vedére*, 92, 10. ⁶ *Fáre*, 92, 2. ⁷ *Raggiúngere*, 92, 89.

⁸ He kept biting him.

EXERCISE 16.

Have you ever observed what¹ happens when a pot of water boils at the fire? The steam of the water rises like so-much smoke, and remains attached to the lid that covers the pot ; when this steam has begun to cool, it becomes² water once-more,² and falls³ down again³ drop by drop. In-like-manner⁴ it happens with⁵ the vapors which the sun and the heat lift from the earth. The vapors rise, collect themselves on⁶ high in little bubbles, and thus united they form clouds.⁷ When these clouds are very-much⁸ charged with⁹ moisture, they resolve themselves into water ; and

the water, falling³ down again³ in drops where the wind carries it, forms rain.⁷ So¹⁰ rain⁷ is-only¹¹ steam turned-back-into¹² water. The cloud, too,¹³ is-only¹¹ a quantity of steam not-very¹⁴ dense and not-very¹⁴ high¹⁵ in the air. This vapor, by¹⁶ remaining low, prevents us sometimes from-seeing¹⁷ objects⁷ even at a¹⁶ small distance from us.

¹ *Quello che.* ² To become once more = *ritornare.* ³ To fall again = *ricascare.* ⁴ *Medesimamente.* ⁵ *Per.* ⁶ *In.* ⁷ See 13, b. ⁸ *Molto.* ⁹ *Di.* ¹⁰ *Dunque.* ¹¹ *Non è altro che.* ¹² *Tornato.* ¹³ *Poi.* ¹⁴ *Poco.* ¹⁵ *Sollevato.* ¹⁶ *Omit.* ¹⁷ *Di vedere.*

MOODS AND TENSES.

69. The English present participle used as subject or direct object of a verb must be rendered in Italian by the infinitive, nearly always with the article *il*.

Ex.: *Mi piace il viaggiare*, I like travelling.

La nostra prima cura fu il cercare una pensione, our first care was hunting up a boarding-house.

Rifarsela cogli animali è da sciocchi, taking vengeance on animals is folly.

70. The English present participle preceded by a preposition is translated as follows: (1) If in English the preposition can be omitted without essentially changing the sense (even though the construction be awkward), the phrase is rendered in Italian by the present participle without any preposition.

It is, however, to be noted that "to amuse one's self by . . .," "to weary one's self by . . ." are *divertirsi a . . .*, *affannarsi a . . .* with the infinitive. A few other verbs take this same construction.

(2) If the preposition is a necessary part of the thought, it is expressed in Italian, and the English present participle is rendered by the infinitive with the article *il*. This article is, however, always omitted after the prepositions “after” (*dopo di*), “before” (*prima di*), “instead of” (*invece di*), “without” (*senza*); and also after “of” (*di*) when in English the present participle cannot be replaced by a noun.

Ex.: *Studiando si impara*, (through) studying we learn.

Dovrei corrispondere alla sua cortesia ascoltandola, I ought to acknowledge her courtesy (by) listening to her.

Partendo incontrò un amico, (on) going away he met a friend.

Copiando non fa errori, (in) copying he makes no mistakes.

Si diverte a tirar sassi, he amuses himself (by) throwing stones.

Oltre il fare scarabocchi scrive male, **besides** making blots he writes badly.

Parlò contra il trarre utile di quella disgrazia, I spoke **against** utilizing that misfortune.

Prima di morire, **before** dying.

Invece di dirmi tutto, **instead of** telling me everything.

Parliamo senza riflettere, we speak **without** thinking.

Questa vittoria fu cagione del sostituire un magistrato dei Nove a quello dei Trenta, this victory was the cause **of** the substituting (= substitution of) a magistracy of the Nine for that of the Thirty.

Ho l'abitudine di coricarmi tardi, I am in the habit **of** going to bed late.

Il vizio di fumare, the habit **of** smoking.

71. Following are some other rules for the use of the infinitive and participles :—

a. When any verb is used as an auxiliary, the mood and tense are expressed in that verb, and not in the dependent infinitive (see **57**).

Ex.: *Avrei potuto farlo*, I could have done it.

b. After *fàre*, "to make" or "to have" (= "to cause"), *sentire* and *udire*, "to hear," and *vedere*, "to see," the Italian present infinitive is used to render an English past participle. After *lasciare*, "to let," and often after the preposition *da* an Italian active infinitive is used to translate a passive one in English.

Ex.: *Si fa capire*, he makes himself understood.

Farò fare un paio di scarpe, I shall have a pair of shoes made.

L'ho sentito dire, I have heard it said.

Lo vide ammazzare, he saw him killed.

Si lascia ingannare, he lets himself be deceived.

Non c'è niente da fare, there is nothing to be done.

c. The Italian past participle is inflected like any other adjective. The present participle is invariable. When in English the present participle is used adjectively, without any verbal force whatsoever, it is translated, not by the participle, but by a verbal adjective, which can be formed from almost any Italian verb by changing the infinitive ending into *-ante* for the first conjugation, and into *-ente* for the others. This adjective may be used substantively.

Ex.: *Questi vasi sono rotti*, these vases are broken.

La donna sta cucendo, the woman is sewing.

Un animale parlante, a speaking animal.

Due amanti, two lovers.

d. A whole protasis is often expressed in Italian by a present participle, or by an infinitive with *a*.

Ex.: *Andandovi lo vedrebbe*, if he went there, he would see it.

A bucarsi esce il sangue, if you prick yourself, blood comes.

e. A clause in indirect discourse is sometimes replaced by the infinitive followed by the subject.

Ex.: *Disse essere questo l'uomo che cercavamo*, he said this was the man we were looking for.

72. In negative commands the infinitive is always used instead of the second person singular of the imperative.

Ex. : *Tròvalo*, find it; *non lo trováre*, do not find it.

73. When an action is represented as having taken place and still continuing, the English uses the perfect or pluperfect tense, the Italian the present or imperfect.

Ex. : *Stúdio l' italiáno da otto mési*, I have studied Italian for eight months.

74. In subordinate clauses referring to the future and introduced by a conjunction of time, where the present is often used in English, the future tense must be employed in Italian.

Ex. : *Quándo vi andrò, glíelo dirò*, when I go there, I'll tell him.

a. The future is often used, without any idea of future time, to express probability.

Ex. : *Sarà uscito*, he has probably gone out.

Avrà molto denáro, he probably has a great deal of money.

75. The difference between the imperfect and the preterite is this: the preterite is used of an event that occurred at a definite date in the past, the imperfect is used in a description or in speaking of an accessory circumstance or an habitual action in past time — the preterite is a narrative, the imperfect a descriptive tense. The preterite perfect is used (instead of the pluperfect) only after conjunctions meaning “as soon as” (*appéna che*, *súbito che*, *tôsto che*), and sometimes after *dópo che*, “after.”*

* It is used also in phrases like: *in cinque minúti ebbe finita la lettera*, “in five minutes he had the letter finished.”

Ex. : *Entrò mentre dormivamo*, he came in while we slept.
Facevo così ogni mattina, I did so every morning.
Lo fece l'anno scorso, he did it last year.
Tosto che l'ebbe visto, uscì, as soon as he had seen it, he went.

a. In conversation the perfect is often used instead of the preterite, when the event is not remote.

Ex. : *Vi sono andato ieri*, I went there yesterday.

76. The conditional, like the English "should" and "would," has two uses : in indirect discourse after a principal verb in a past tense it expresses the tense which in direct discourse would be future ;* in the conclusion of a conditional sentence it is used when the protasis is (or, if expressed, would be) in the imperfect subjunctive (see **77**).

Ex. : *Disse che lo farebbe*, he said he would do it.
Se fosse vero lo credereì, if it were true, I should believe it.
Questa casa mi converrebbe, this house would suit me.

77. When a condition is contrary to fact, or consists of a more or less unlikely supposition referring to future time,† the protasis is in the imperfect (or pluperfect) subjunctive, the apodosis in the conditional ;‡ otherwise both protasis and apodosis are in the indicative.

Ex. : *Se l'avessi te lo darei*, if I had it, I should give it thee.
Se fosse tornato l'avrei veduto, if he had returned, I should have seen him.
Se venisse noi ce ne andremmo, if he came, we should go.
Se vi andassi morirèi, if I should go there, I should die.

* The perfect conditional is sometimes used where the simple tense would be expected: *disse che non l'avrebbe fatto più*, "he said he would do it no more."

† Rendered in English by the imperfect, or by the auxiliary "should."

‡ The imperfect indicative is occasionally used to replace the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive of the protasis and the conditional of the apodosis.

Se non è véro è ben trovato, if it isn't true, it's a good invention.
Se lo féce sarà punitto, if he did it, he will be punished.

a. The missing persons of the imperative are supplied from the present subjunctive. The imperfect subjunctive is used to express a wish that is not likely to be realized.

Ex.: *La si régoli*, moderate yourself; *si accômodi*, be seated.
Stiano zitti, be quiet (pl.); *andiamo*, let us go.
Sia pure, be it so; *vengano subito*, let them come at once.
Fosse pure, would it were so.

b. When a relative clause restricts its antecedent to one of all its possible conditions or actions, the verb of that relative clause is in the subjunctive, — the present subjunctive if the verb on which it depends be present or future, the imperfect if it be past or conditional.

Ex.: *Non c'è animale più bellino d'un gatto giovane che faccia il chiasso*, there is no animal prettier than a kitten that is at play.
Dove troverete un giovine che sposi voi, where will you find a young man who will marry you?
Vorrèi vedere un bel quadro che non fosse antico, I should like to see a fine picture that is not old.

c. The verb of a subordinate clause depending on an impersonal verb, on a superlative, or on one of the words "first," "last," and "only" is in the subjunctive. But the indicative is used after an affirmative phrase meaning "it is true" or "it is because."

Ex.: *Bisognò ch'io vi andassi*, I had to go there.
È giusto che siano puniti, it's right they should be punished.
E il più piccolo animale che esista, it's the smallest animal that exists.
È véro che ci sono stato, it's true that I've been there.

d. The subjunctive is used after all conjunctions meaning "although," "as if," "unless," "provided that," "in order that," "in such a way that" (denoting purpose), "before," "however," "whenever," "wherever," "without."

Ex.: *Benchè stia nascosto, lo troverò, dovunque sia*, although he be hidden, I shall find him, wherever he is.

Partirò a meno che egli non venga, I shall go unless he comes.

Lo fece perchè io venissi, he did it that I might come.

La divise in modo che le due parti fossero uguali, he divided it in such a way that the two parts should be equal.

Per quanto ricco egli sia, however rich he may be.

Aspetta finchè io torni, wait until I return.

e. The subjunctive is used after the indefinite pronouns *quale* *che*, *qualunque*, *chiunque*, *cecchè*, *per quanto*.

Ex.: *Chiunque venga*, whoever comes.

Qualunque disgrazia che succeda, whatever misfortune happens.

Per quante volte ci vada, however many times I go there.

f. The verb of an indirect question is nearly always in the subjunctive when it depends on a main verb either in a past tense or in the conditional.

Ex.: *Domandano se il re è morto*, they ask whether the king is dead.

Domandò se il padre fosse uscito, he asked whether his father was out.

g. In a clause dependent on a verb of saying the subjunctive is used if the main verb is negative, or interrogative, or in the conditional, or in a past tense. It is generally not used, however, after an affirmative verb in a past tense when the author himself wishes to imply that the indirect statement is true.

Ex.: *Dice che la cosa è chiarissima*, he says the thing is perfectly clear.

Non dico che questo sia vero, I don't say this is true.

Dissero che lo zio fosse ammalato, they said their uncle was ill.

Gli dissi che mi chiamava Enrico, I told him my name was Henry.

h. The subjunctive is used after verbs expressing causation, concession, desire, emotion, prevention, and uncertainty : *i.e.*, after verbs of bringing about ; granting, permitting ; commanding, hoping, requesting, wishing ; fearing, regretting, rejoicing ; forbidding, hindering ; being ignorant, denying, disbelieving, doubting, expecting, pretending, supposing, suspecting, thinking.

Ex. : *Non so chi siano*, I don't know who they are.

Vorrèi che questo non fosse accaduto, I wish this had not happened.

Supponiamo che sia provato, let us suppose that it is proved.

Spéro mi scriva presto, I hope you will write to me soon.

i. *Se*, "if," is occasionally omitted before an imperfect subjunctive ; in this case the subject, if expressed, must follow the verb.

Ex. : *Sarèi felice venisse egli*, I should be happy, should he come.

EXERCISE 17.

La mamma di Alfrédo avéva lasciáto un anéllo d' ôro sul cassettóne. Alfrédo vólle¹ métterselo in díto. Che giudizio ! prétendere che l' anéllo délla mámma pòssa² stáre in un dítno d' un fanciúlló ! Se lo mise³ nel díto gróssó e pòi s' affacciò álla finêstra ; l' anéllo cascò di sótto, e non se ne sêppe⁴ piú núlla. La mámma cérca l' anéllo, ma non c' êra piú ; cérca di qui, di là, di sópra, cérca per tútto, nè l' anéllo si può² trováre. Allóra chiáma Alfrédo e gli dice⁵ : — Bambíno, dímmi⁶ la veritá ; hái preso⁷ tu il mío anéllo ? l' hái pêrso⁸ tu ? — Alfrédo, cattívo, dísse⁵ di no. La mámma si ricordáva bêne d' avérlo lasciáto nel vassoíno sul cassettóne. Non credéva Alfrédo capáce di dir le bugíe, quíndi sospettò che qualcúno l' avésse rubáto. Ci andáva in cása⁹ úna bambína, figliuòla d' un antíco súo servitóre, e il sospétto cádde¹⁰ sópra quéstá pòvera creatúra. La mámma di Alfrédo non la vólle¹ piú in cása ; ma l' allontanò con bèlla maniêra, e nessúno si avvide¹¹ di núlla, perchè quélła signóra êra buóna. Però la

bugia di Alfrédo féce¹² sì che súa mádre credésse ládra quèlla pôvera bambína. Dío perdóni Alfrédo, Dío gl' ispíri di rimediàre a sì brútta azióne ; váda,¹³ sì bútti ái piêdi dèlla mámma, le rac-cónti tútto, e non commétta mái più di quèste azionáce.

¹ From *volére*, 92, 19. ² *Polére*, 92, 21. ³ *Méttere*, 92, 104. ⁴ *Sapére*, 92, 6. ⁵ *Dire*, 92, 152. ⁶ *Dire*: see 48, d. ⁷ *Prêndere*, 92, 47. ⁸ *Pêrdere*, 92, 46. ⁹ There used to come to the house. ¹⁰ *Cadére*, 92, 7. ¹¹ *Avvedérsi*, 92, 10. ¹² *Fáre*, 92, 2. ¹³ *Andáre*, 92, 1.

EXERCISE 18.

We inhabit the earth ; but not all the earth has the same name everywhere : the earth is-divided¹ into five parts, and every part has its name. The five parts of the earth are-called¹ : Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Oceanica. Imagine you-cut-open² the earth in the middle and place³ it on a table, in-such-a-way⁴ that the inside shall-rest⁵ on the table, and the outside shall-present⁵ itself to your eyes. You will have two circles : in the circle that lies⁶ at your right are⁷ Europe, Asia, Africa, and a part of Oceanica ; in the circle that lies⁶ on-the⁸ left are⁷ America and the other part of Oceanica. But the ancients did⁹ not¹⁰ believe that the earth was round, nor did⁹ they know that its parts were five. They thought that the earth was flat and surrounded by the sea ; they knew, moreover,¹¹ only¹² three parts : Europe, Asia, Africa. They never¹³ would have dreamed that the earth was round, and that on¹⁴ the side opposite to the-one¹⁵ which they inhabited there¹⁶ was inhabited land. America was discovered 395 years ago by an Italian who was-called¹ Christopher Columbus. Christopher Columbus was-born¹⁷ in a village near Genoa in 1447. His parents were poor ; his father earned hardly enough-to¹⁴ support the family. However, by-dint¹⁸ of sacrifices they had¹⁹ him study ; and as²⁰ Christopher studied willingly, he grew up a fine²¹ boy. When it was time²² to-choose²³ a profession, he chose to-be-a²⁴ sailor. In⁸ those times they believed that the world ended

after Africa ; but Columbus, on-the-contrary,²⁵ persuaded himself that the world ought²⁶ not¹⁰ to²⁶ end there, and that by continuing to sail, one¹ ought²⁶ to²⁶ turn and come-back to the same point.

- ¹ See 54, g. ² *Di aprire.* ³ *Di posdre.* ⁴ *In módo.* ⁵ See 77, d. ⁶ Use *restdre.* ⁷ *C' è.* ⁸ *A.* ⁹ See 54, c. ¹⁰ *Non*, "not," must precede the verb. ¹¹ *Pdi.* ¹² See 82. ¹³ See 83. ¹⁴ *Da.* ¹⁵ *Quella.* ¹⁶ *Vi.* ¹⁷ To be born = *ndscere*, 92, 128. ¹⁸ *4 fdrza.* ¹⁹ Use *fdre*, 92, 2. ²⁰ *Perchè.* ²¹ *Bravo.* ²² Use def. article. ²³ *Di scégliere.* ²⁴ *Di fdre il.* ²⁵ *Invéce.* ²⁶ See 57.

CONJUNCTIONS, PREPOSITIONS, AND AD- VERBS.

CONJUNCTIONS.

78. The principal conjunctions are : —

After, *dopo che.*

Also, *anche, pure.*

Although, *benchè, sebbène, non ostante che.*

And, *e.*

As, *cóme, quánto* (after *tánto*).

As (= since), *siccome, poichè.*

As fast as, *via via che.*

As if, *cóme se, quasi.*

As long as, *finchè.*

As well as, *cóme anco.*

Because, *perchè.*

Before, *prima che, avanti che.*

Both . . . and, *e . . . e.*

But, *ma.*

Either . . . or, *o . . . o.*

Even if, *anche se, ancorchè.*

Except that, *se non che.*

For, *chè.*

Granting that, *dato che.*

However (= nevertheless), *però, pure.*

However (before an adj.), *qualunque, per quánto.*

If, *se.*

In case, *cáso.*

In order that, *perchè, acciochè, affinché.*

Much less, *non che.*

Neither . . . nor, *nè . . . nè.*

Nevertheless, *tuttavia, nondiméno, però.*

Nor, *nè, nemméno, neppure.*

Nor . . . either, *nemméno, neppure.*

Nor even, *neanche, neppure.*

Not to say . . . but even, *non che . . . ma*

Or, *o, ovréro, ossia.*

Or else, *ossia.*

Provided that, *purchè.*

Rather, *anzi.*

Since (temporal), *dacchè.*

Since (causal), <i>poichè, siccome.</i>	Too, <i>pure, anche.</i>
So, <i>dunque, adunque.</i>	Unless, <i>a meno che non, eccetto che non, senza che.</i>
So that (result), <i>di modo che, sicchè.</i>	Until, <i>finchè non.</i>
So that (= in order that), <i>perchè.</i>	When, <i>quando.</i>
Than, <i>che.</i>	Whence, <i>donde.</i>
That, <i>che.</i>	Where, <i>dove, ove, là dove.</i>
That (= in order that), <i>perchè.</i>	Wherever, <i>dovunque.</i>
Then, <i>dunque.</i>	Whether, <i>se.</i>
Therefore, <i>dunque, però, perciò, adunque</i> (at the beginning of a clause).	While, <i>mentre, mentre che.</i>

The final vowel of *anche, che, dove, neppure*, and *ove* is generally elided before *e* or *i*.

a. Of the above conjunctions *acciochè, affinché, a meno che non, ancorchè, avanti che, benchè, caso, come se, dato che, dovunque, eccetto che non, non ostante che, perchè* meaning "in order that," *per quanto, prima che, purchè, qualunque, quasi, sebbene*, and *senza che* are followed by the subjunctive. For the use of *che*, "that," with the subjunctive, see 77, *c, g, h*. *Come* is occasionally used for *come se*, and then it takes the subjunctive. *Finchè* when referring to the future sometimes has the sense of *finchè non*, and then it generally takes the subjunctive. *Se* is followed by the subjunctive when it introduces an indirect question dependent on a verb in a past tense, or a condition contrary to fact. For examples, see 77, *c, d, f, g, h*.

b. *Che* cannot be omitted in Italian as "that" is in English: * as *disse che fosse vero*, "he said it was true." *Se* can be omitted in a condition contrary to fact: as *fossi ricco sarei felice*, "were I rich, I should be happy."

* It is omitted, however, in the following peculiarly Italian construction: *il ragazzo parèva fosse felice*, "the boy seemed to be happy"; that is, between a verb of seeming and the subjunctive dependent on it, when in English the construction would be a verb of seeming with a dependent infinitive. It is occasionally omitted also after verbs of wishing, hoping, and fearing: as *spero mi scriva presto*, "I hope you will write to me soon."

c. *E* and *o* are often written *ed* and *od* before a vowel.

Ex.: *Mio padre ed io*, my father and I.

d. Between a verb of motion and an infinitive “and” is rendered by the preposition *a*.

Ex.: *Andrò a cercarlo*, I’ll go and look for it.

e. When *anche*, “also” or “too,” relates to a personal pronoun, the disjunctive form of that pronoun must follow *anche*, even if some form of the same pronoun has already been expressed.

Ex.: *Andremo anche noi*, we shall go too.

Parte anch’ egli, he goes away too.

Trovai anche lui, I found him too.

Vennero anch’ essi, they came too.

Lo or me lo diede anche a me, he gave it to me too.

Ti piace anche a te, you like it too.

PREPOSITIONS.

79. The principal prepositions are:—

About (= approximately), *circa*.

About (= around), *intorno a*, *attorno a*.

Above, *sopra*.

According to, *secondo*.

After, *dopo*, *dopo di*.

Against, *contra*, *contro*.

Along, *lungo*.

Among, *fra*, *tra*.

Around, *intorno a*, *attorno a*.

As far as, *fino a*, *sino a*.

As for, *per*, *quanto a*, *in quanto a*.

As to, *rispetto a*.

At, *a*.

Because of, *per motivo di*.

Before (time), *prima di*, *innanzi*.

Before (place), *davanti a*, *innanzi*.

Behind, *dietro*.

Below, *sotto*.

Beside (place), *accanto a*.

Besides, beside (= in addition to), *oltre*.

Between, *fra*, *tra*.

Beyond, *oltre*, *al di là di*.

By, *da*, *accanto a* (= beside).

By means of, *per mezzo di*.

During, *durante*.

Except, *tranne*, *eccetto*, *fuori di*.

For, *per*.

From, *da*, *fin da*.

In, *in*.

In front of, *davanti a*, *innanzi*.

Inside of, <i>déntro di</i> .	Round and round, <i>tórno tórno a</i> .
Instead of, <i>invéce di</i> .	Since, <i>da</i> .
In the midst of, <i>in mézzo a</i> .	To, <i>a</i> .
Into, <i>in</i> .	Toward, <i>vérso</i> .
Near, <i>vicino a</i> .	Through, <i>per</i> .
Of, <i>di</i> .	Under, <i>sótto</i> .
On, <i>su</i> (before a vowel, <i>sur</i>), <i>sópra</i> .	Upon, <i>su</i> (before vowels, <i>sur</i>), <i>sópra</i> .
On this side of, <i>al di qua di</i> .	Up to, <i>fino a</i> , <i>sino a</i> .
On to, <i>su</i> (before vowels, <i>sur</i>), <i>sópra</i> .	With, <i>con</i> .
Opposite, <i>dirimpétto a</i> .	Within, <i>fra</i> , <i>tra</i> .
Out of, <i>da</i> , <i>di</i> , <i>fuòri di</i> .	Within (= inside of), <i>déntro di</i> .
Outside of, <i>fuòri di</i> .	Without, <i>sénza</i> .
Over, <i>sópra</i> .	Without (= outside of), <i>fuòri di</i> .

When governing a personal pronoun *cóntra*, *diétro*, *dópo*, *sénza*, *sópra*, *sótto*, and often *fra* and *vérso* take *di* after them : as *sénza di me*, "without me" ; *fra di lóro*, "among themselves." After *con*, *in*, *per*, a word beginning with *s* impure generally prefixes *i** : as *la stráda*, "the street" ; *in istráda*, "in the street."

a. "To" before the name of a country, after a verb of motion, is *in*.

Ex. : *Andiámo in Fráncia*, let us go to France.

b. "To" before an infinitive is rendered in Italian as follows : (1) After the verbs *bastáre*, "suffice" ; *bisognáre*, "need" ; *conveníre*, "suit" ; *desideráre*, "desire" ; *dovére*, "must," "ought" ; *fáre*, "make" ; *lasciáre*, "let" ; *parére*, "seem" ; *potére*, "can," "be able" ; *sapére*, "know" ; *sentíre*, "hear," "feel" ; *solére*, "be accustomed" ; *udíre*, "hear" ; *vedére*, "see" ; and *volére*, "wish," "to" before a following infinitive is omitted. It is omitted also in exclamations and indirect questions consisting only of an interrogative and an infinitive.

* Cf. 58, *a*.

Ex.: *Dovrèi capire*, I ought to understand.

Bisogna pensarci, it is necessary to look out for it.

Potrèmo venire, we shall be able to come.

Vorrèi sapere, I should like to know.

Non sa che fare nè dove avvolgersi, he doesn't know what to do nor where to turn.

(2) After verbs of accustoming, attaining, beginning, compelling, continuing, helping, learning, teaching, and after verbs of motion, "to" before a following infinitive is *a*.

Ex.: *Andranno a vederla*, they will go to see her.

Si affrettò a rispondere, he hastened to reply.

(3) After all other verbs it is *di*; but "to" denoting purpose or result is *per*, and "to" indicating duty or necessity is *da*.

Ex.: *Gli dissi di scrivere*, I told him to write.

Mi è grato di dirlo, I am happy to say so.

Legge per divertirsi, he reads to amuse himself.

Ho qualcheda da fare, I have something to do.

c. "By" denoting the agent is *da*.

Ex.: *Fu fatto da lui*, it was done by him.

d. "In" is *in*; but when expressing future time it is *fra*.

Ex.: *Fra tre giorni sarà finito*, in three days it will be finished.

e. "For" is *per*: as *l' ha fatto per me*, "he has done it for me." But in the sense of "since," in speaking of past time, "for" is *da*. "For," meaning "during," is omitted or translated *durante*. Sentences like "it is right for him to do it" must be translated by *che* with the subjunctive: *è giusto che lo faccia*.

Ex.: *Dimora da molti anni a Firenze*, he has lived for many years at Florence (see 73).

Resterò cinque settimane, I shall stay for five weeks.

Continuarono durante tre secoli, they continued for three centuries.

Piovve durante un mese, it rained for a month.

Bisogna ch' io vada, it is necessary for me to go.

f. "From" is *da*; but before adverbs and sometimes after verbs of departing it is *di*. In speaking of time it is generally *fin da*.

Ex.: *È lontano di qua*, it is far from here.

Èsco di càsa, I go out of the house.

Fin dal principio, from the beginning.

g. *Da* has, in addition to the meanings "by," "from," "since," another sense hard to render in English: it may be translated "as," "characteristic of," "destined for," "such as to," or "suited to," according to the context. *Da* means also "at the house of" or "to the house of." *Da* corresponds to English "on" or "at" before the word "side," *parte*, used in its literal sense.

Ex.: *Prométto da uòmo d' onóre*, I promise as a man of honor.

Il Salvini da Otèllo, Salvini as Othello.

Sarèste tanto buòno da venire, would you be so good as to come?

Quèsto è da sciòcchi, this is acting like a fool.

Il bambino ha un giudizio da grànde, the child has the judgment of a grown person.

La sala da pránzo, the dining-room.

Una tazza da caffè, a coffee-cup.

L' ho vedùto dal Signór Néri, I saw him at Mr. Neri's.

Viène da me, he comes to my house.

Da quèsta parte, on this side.

h. *A* is often used before a noun — not indicating material (which is expressed by *di*) nor purpose (expressed by *da*) — that describes another noun, when in English these two substantives would form a compound word.

Ex.: *Una macchina a vapóre*, a steam-engine.

Una sèdia a dóndolo, a rocking-chair.

Uno sgabèllo a tre pièdi, a three-legged stool.

i. *Èssere per* or *stàre per* means "to be about to."

Ex.: *Stàva per parlàre*, he was on the point of speaking.

j. In some idiomatic phrases *di* is used in Italian when another preposition would be employed in English.

Ex. : *Di giorno, di notte*, by day, by night.

Èssere contênto di una còsa, to be satisfied with a thing.

Vivo di pâne, I live on bread.

Che facêva dèlle fôrbi, what did he do with the scissors?

ADVERBS.

80. (1) Adverbs, unless they begin the clause, are generally placed immediately after the verb; *non*, however, always precedes the verb. When a compound tense is used, the adverb nearly always follows the past participle, but *mái* and *sêmpre* usually precede it. See also 84.

Ex. : *Non ci vâdo mái*, I never go there.

Ho parlâto spêso, I have often spoken.

Non ha sêmpre parlâto così, he hasn't always talked so.

(2) Adverbs are compared like adjectives (see 31); but "better," "worse," "more," "less" are respectively *mêglio*, *pêggio*, *più*, *méno*.

81. "Yes" is *sì* or *già*: *sì* when it expresses real affirmation, *già* when it denotes passive assent. "No" is *no*. "Not" is *non*, after which a word beginning with *s* impure generally prefixes *i*. "Or not" at the end of a clause is *o no*.

Ex. : *Le piâce quèsto tèmpo?* — *Sì*. — "Do you like this weather?"
"Yes."

Che tempâccio! — *Già*. — "What nasty weather!" "Yes."

Sta bène, he is well; *non istà bène*, he isn't well.

Sia vèro o no, whether it be true or not.

a. "What?" meaning "what do you say?" is *cóme?* *Che* and the interjection *o* are often used to introduce questions.

Ex.: *O perchè non rispondíte? — Cóme? — Che siíte sórdo, signóre?*
— "Why don't you answer?" "What?" "Are you deaf, sir?"

b. "Very" is *mólto* (see, however, 35, a). Instead of using a word or suffix for "very," the Italians often repeat the emphasized adjective or adverb.

Ex.: *È mólto bello* or *è bellissimo*, it is very beautiful.
I suói genitóri érano pòveri pòveri, his parents were very poor.

82. "Only" may be translated *soltángo* or *solaménte*; but it is oftener rendered by *non . . . che*, with the whole verb intervening, and with the word modified by "only" immediately after *che*.

Ex.: *Non ne ho compráto che due*, I have bought only two of them.

83. "Never" is *non . . . mái*, with the inflected part of the verb intervening. "Just," as an adverb of time, is *or óra*. "Early" is *prêsto*, *per têmpo*, or *di buon' óra*. "This morning" is *stamáne*; "last night" is *stanôtte*. "The day after to-morrow" and "the day before yesterday" are respectively *domán l' áltro* and *ier l' áltro*. "A week, a fortnight from to-day" are *óggi a ótto*, *a quíndici*. "Ago" is translated by *fa*, which follows the substantive of time; if this substantive is plural, "ago" may be rendered also by *sóno* (*éranó* or *saránno* if the date from which time is counted be past or future).

Ex.: *Non ti ha mái vedúto*, he has never seen thee.

Son arriváti or óra, they have just arrived.

Tre ánni fa, three years ago; *quáttro giòrni sóno*, four days ago.

Lunedì erano due settimane, two weeks ago Monday.

Domani saranno cinque mesi, five months ago to-morrow.

84. "Here" and "there" when they denote a place already mentioned, and no particular stress is laid upon them, are *ci* and *vi*, which occupy the same positions with respect to the verb as the pronouns *ci* and *vi* (see **48**; **49**, *a*); "there is," "there are," etc., are *c'è* or *vi è*, *ci sono* or *vi sono*, etc. *Ci* and *vi* are often used in Italian when they would be superfluous in English.

When emphasized, "here" is *qui* or *qua*, "there" indicating a place near the person addressed is *costì* or *costà*, and "there" denoting a point remote from both speaker and hearer is *lì* or *là*.

Ex.: *Carlo vi è tornato*, Charles has gone back there.

Alla scuola non ci vado, I don't go to school.

Voi rimarrête costà, egli resterà laggiù, ed io non partirò di qui, you will remain where you are, he will stay down there, and I shall not move from here.

a. "Here I am," "here it is," etc., are *ecco*, *eccolo*, *eccola*, etc.

85. Most adverbs of manner are formed by adding *-mente* to the feminine singular of the corresponding adjective. Adjectives in *-le* and *-re* drop their final *e* in forming the adverb.

Ex.: *Franco*, frank; *francamente*, frankly.

Felice, happy; *felicemente*, happily.

Piacevole, pleasant; *piacevolmente*, pleasantly.

Piacevolissimo, very pleasant; *piacevolissimamente*, very pleasantly.

a. "So" meaning "it" is translated *lo*: as *lo faccio*, "I do so"; *lo crede*, "he thinks so"; *lo dicono*, "they say so."

EXERCISE 19.

Agostino è un goloso di prima ríga. Côme¹ vedéva déi confètti, úna chicca, dèlle frútta, súbito se le pigliáva e mangiáva sènza perméssó, ánche se non êrano sùe. Infíno ì suòi compágni di scuòla lo rimproverávano di quèsto viziáccio. La maèstra pensò di puníre Agostino. Un giòrno, quándo fu l' óra dèlla ricreazióne, tirò fuòri dálla súa cassétta de' confètti, e mettèndoli nel panière d' Agostino, gli disse²: — Quèsti lì porterái a cása álla túa sorellína. — Agostino a vedér que' confètti féce⁶ cèrti occhióni gròssi cóme quèlli d' un bòve. Non istáva più in sè³ dálla vòglia di mangiáre que' confètti. Êra tánto goloso, che se avéva qual-còsa di sùo non dáva nùlla a nessúno; êra tánto goloso, che avéva la sfacciatággine di mangiáre le còse dégli áltri; o figurátevi dúnque cóme si struggéva di⁴ mangiár que' confètti ch' êrano nel sùo panieríno. Finíta la refezióne, i bambíni vánno⁵ nel giardíno. Appéna Agostino véde che nélla stánza dov' êrano i panieríni non c' êra nessúno, sparisce dal giardíno, e vía a pigliáre i confètti. Ma non ha finíto di buttár giù il primo, che¹ sènte un amáro, un sapóre così cattívo da non poté règgere; spúta e rispúta, ma l' amáro non se ne andáva.⁵ Êra curióso vedér Agostino disperáto per quel saporáccio. E i compágni chi da un úscio, chi da un áltro, e chi dálla finèstra che dáva sul giardíno, stávano a vedérlo, e a ridere di quèsta cèlia che la maèstra avéva fáttö⁶ a quel goloso. Allóra la maèstra gli disse²: — Védi, Agostino; ho fáttö⁶ fáre quèsti confètti pièni d' assènzio appòsta per te; védi a che còsa pòrta l' ingordígia! Un áltro bambíno non ci sarèbbe rimásto a⁷ quèsta cèlia. — Agostino si accòrse⁸ che la signóra maèstra gli avéva fátta⁶ quèsta cèlia per sùo bène, e che se non si corregeva diventáva lo zimbèllo di tútti.

¹ When. ² Dire. ³ He was beside himself. ⁴ He was dying to. ⁵ Andáre, andársene. ⁶ Fáre. ⁷ Wouldn't have been taken in by. ⁸ Accòrgersi.

EXERCISE 20.

It is related that in by-gone¹ times a parrot escaped from a villa. This parrot had learned to say all-the-time²: "Who's-there³? who's-there³?" Having-fled⁴ into a wood, it was flying from one tree to another without knowing where to go. A peasant, who by chance was hunting⁵ in that place, eyed the parrot, and having never seen any birds before⁶ of this sort, he was⁷ amazed at-it,⁸ and took⁹ all-possible¹⁰ care to aim straight with his gun, so-as-to shoot-it¹¹ and carry it to show off as a rare thing. But while the peasant was aiming, the parrot, seeing⁴ him, repeated his usual question: "Who's-there³? who's-there³?" The-peasant's-blood-froze-in-his-veins¹² at those words; and lowering⁴ his gun, and taking-his-hat-from-his-head¹³ he hastened to reply to him, dreadfully¹⁴ mortified: "Excuse-me,¹⁵ for-mercy's-sake,¹⁶ I took¹⁷ you for a bird!"

¹ *Andditi*. ² Always. ³ *Chi c'è*. ⁴ Past participle. ⁵ *A caccia*. ⁶ *Per l'innanzi*. ⁷ *Rimase*: see 54, f. ⁸ *Ne*. ⁹ Gave himself. ¹⁰ *Ogni*.

¹¹ *Tirargli*. ¹² To the peasant not remained blood in-him (*addosso*).

¹³ *Levdosi di capo il cappello*. ¹⁴ *Tutto*. ¹⁵ *La scusi*. ¹⁶ For charity.

¹⁷ Had taken.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

86. "One," "people," "we," "you," "they," used in an indefinite sense, are rendered in Italian by the reflexive construction with *si* (see 54, g).

Ex.: *Si canta bene in Italia*, they sing well in Italy.

Si fa così, you do this way.

Si fanno spesso queste cose, one often does these things.

87. “**All**” as a substantive is *tutto* (*tutti*, etc.): as *tacevano tutti*, “all were silent.” The adjective “all,” “the whole” is *tutto* followed by the definite article: as *tutta la terra*, “the whole earth”; *tutto il giorno*, “all day”; *tutte le romane son belle*, “all Roman ladies are beautiful.”

88. “**Any**,” when it really adds nothing to the sense, is omitted: as *non ha libri*, “he hasn’t (any) books”; *voléte vino*, “do you want (any) wine?” When, however, this redundant “any” might be replaced by “any of the,” it is translated by the partitive genitive (see **12, a**): as *voléte del vino*, “do you want any (of the) wine?”

“Any” used substantively in the sense of “any of it,” “any of them” is *ne* (see **47, 3**): as *non ne ho*, “I haven’t any”; *non ne ha più*, “he hasn’t any more”; *ne avéte*, “have you any?”

“Any” meaning “any whatsoever” is *qualúnque*: as *lo fa meglio di qualúnque altra persona*, “he does it better than any other person.”

89. “**Some**,” when it adds nothing to the sense, is omitted or rendered by the partitive genitive: as *voléte burro* or *voléte del burro*, “will you have some butter?”

“Some” meaning “some of it,” “some of them” is *ne*: as *ne ha*, “he has some.”

Otherwise “some” is *alcúno* or *qualche*. *Qualche* is always singular (even when the meaning is plural), and is never used substantively. Ex.: *alcúne persone* or *qualche persona*, “some persons”; *alcúni lo dicono*, “some say so.”

90. “Some . . . others,” “the one . . . the other,” “one . . . another” are translated by *chi . . . chi*, *áltri . . . áltri*, *l’ uno . . . l’ áltro*, or *alcúni . . . alcúni*.

Alcuni used in this way is always plural. A verb whose subject is *chi* or *altri* (used in this sense) is always singular; *altri* is not used after prepositions. But *l' uno* and *l' altro* can be used in any case or number.

Ex.: *Tutti, chi più tosto, e chi meno, morivano*, all died, some sooner, some later.

Altri cade, altri fugge, some fall, others flee.

Gli uni son buoni, gli altri cattivi, some are good, others bad.

91. Following is a list of some other indefinite pronouns and adjectives:—

Anybody, <i>qualcuno, qualcheduno, chiunque</i> , pronouns.	Neither, <i>non . . . l' uno nè l' altro, nè l' uno nè l' altro</i> , pron. or adj.
Any more, <i>più, ne . . . più</i> , pron.	No, <i>non . . . nessuno, non . . . alcuno</i> , adj.
Anything, <i>qualchedsa</i> , pron.	Nobody, <i>non . . . nessuno</i> , pron.
Anything else, <i>altro</i> , pron.	No more, <i>non ne . . . più</i> , pron., <i>non . . . più</i> , adj.
Both, <i>tutti e due, l' uno e l' altro, ambedue</i> , pron. or adj.	None, <i>non ne . . .</i> , pron.
Certain, <i>certo</i> , adj.	Nothing, <i>non . . . niente, non . . . nulla</i> , pron.
Each, <i>ogni, ciascuno, ognuno</i> , adj.	Nothing else, <i>non . . . più niente, non . . . più nulla</i> , pron.
Either, <i>l' uno o l' altro</i> , pron. or adj.	Others, <i>altri</i> (see 91 , <i>d</i>), pron.
Every, <i>ogni, ciascuno, ognuno, ciascheduno</i> , adj.	Several, <i>parecchi</i> (fem. <i>parecchie</i>), pron. or adj.
Everybody, <i>tutti</i> (pl.), <i>ciascheduno, ciascuno, ognuno</i> , pron.	Somebody, <i>qualcheduno, qualcuno</i> , pron.
Everything, <i>tutto</i> , pron.	Something, <i>qualchedsa</i> , pron.
Few, a few, <i>pochi</i> (pl.), pron. or adj.	Such, <i>talé</i> , adj.
However much, (or many), <i>per quanto (-ti)</i> , adj.	Such a, <i>un talé</i> , adj. (but also pron. in Ital., meaning "so-and-so").
Little, <i>poco</i> , pron. or adj.	Whatever, <i>qualunque</i> (invariable), adj.
Less, <i>meno</i> , pron. or adj.*	
Many, <i>molti</i> , pron. or adj.†	
More, <i>più</i> , pron. or adj.	
Much, <i>molto</i> , pron. or adj.	

* "Less" = "smaller" is *più piccolo*.

† "A great many" is *moltissimi*.

a. The verb used with *nessúno*, *alcúno*, *niènte*, *núlla* (meaning "no," "nobody," "nothing") must be preceded by *non*, "not," unless the pronoun precedes the verb.

Ex.: *Non ho visto nessúno*, I have seen nobody.

Nessún pòpolo lo possiède, no people possesses it.

b. "Nothing" followed by an adjective is *niènte di*.

Ex.: *Non avéte niènte di buòno*, you have nothing good.

c. *Ciascúno*, *ciaschedúno*, *ognúno*, *nessúno*, and *alcúno* when used adjectively are inflected like *úno* (see 14, 15).

d. *Altrúi*, "another," "others," "our neighbor," is invariable, and is not used as subject of a verb: as *con altrúi*, "with other people"; *chi áma altrúi áma sè stésso*, "he who loves his neighbor loves himself." The prepositions *di* and *a* are sometimes omitted before it: as *la móstro altrúi*, "I point her out to others"; *la vòglia altrúi*, "the will of another."

EXERCISE 21.

Per mutáre¹! Riccárdo díce² mále di qualchedúno. Che brútto vízio è mái quéllo! A sentír Riccárdo, tútti son ásiní, tútti sónó cattíví; di buòni e di bráví non c'è che lúi. Ma oramá ognúno ha conosciúto di che pánni vêste,³ e nessúno gli créde più. Se fósse brávo e buòno, si guarderèbbe dal dir mále di quéstó e di quéllo, ánche quándó ne avésse quálche ragióne. Figurátevi, dúnque, se può⁴ éssere buòno e brávo lúi che díce mále di tútti! Sòrte, ripêto, che nessúno gli créde più, e quándó si sênte dir mále di qualchedúno, e si sa⁵ che c'è Riccárdo di mêzzo,⁶ ognúno si affrétta a rispóndere: Se l' ha détto² quel maldicênte di Riccárdo, non è véro núlla dicêrto.

¹ There he is at it again! ² *Dire*. ³ What sort of a fellow he is. ⁴ *Potére*. ⁵ *Sapére*. ⁶ At the bottom of it.

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CONJUGATION.*

92. This list contains no compound verbs except those which differ in conjugation from their simple verbs and those for which no simple verb exists in Italian. It does not include a few irregular defective verbs † seldom or never used in modern Italian, which are to be found in the Alphabetical List of Irregular and Defective Verbs beginning on page 100.

With every verb its irregular forms are given: in the same line with the infinitive are the present participle (if it be needed to show the original form of the infinitive), the first person singular of the preterite indicative, the past participle, and the first person singular of the future indicative (if the future be contracted); immediately below are the present indicative, the imperative, and the present subjunctive, if these parts be peculiar.

All tenses not mentioned are regular. Preterites in *-ái*, *-éi*, *-íi* are regular throughout.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

1. *Andáre, to go, andái, andáto; andrò.*

PRES. IND.		IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.	
Vádo <i>or</i> vo,	andíamo,	Va',	Váda,	andíamo,
vái,	andáte,	andáte.	váda,	andíate,
va,	vánno.		váda,	vádano.

* This list is meant to be used in learning the verbs; the list on page 100 is intended for reference.

† They are: *algere, arrògere, còlere, licere, percípere, riédere, and soffòlere.*

2. Fàre, *to do*, facèndo, féci, fátto ; farò.

PRES. IND.		IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.	
Faccio <i>or</i> fo,	facciámo,	Fa',	Fáccia,	facciámo,
fái,	fáte,	fáte.	fáccia,	facciáte,
fa,	fánno.		fáccia,	fácciano.

3. Dàre, *to give*, dièdi, dátto ; darò. *Imp. subj.* déssi.

PRES. IND.	PRET. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Do,	Dièdi (<i>or</i> détti),		Día,
dái,	désti,	Da',	día,
dà,	diède (<i>or</i> détte),		día,
diámo,	démmo,		diámo,
dáte,	déste,	dáte.	diáte,
dánno.	dièdero (<i>or</i> déttero).		diano <i>or</i> dieno.

4. Stàre (68, a), *to stand*, stétti, státo ; starò. *Imp. subj.* stéssi.

PRES. IND.	PRET. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Sto,	Stétti,		Stía,
stái,	stésti,	Sta',	stía,
sta,	stétte,		stía,
stiámo,	stémmo,		stiámo,
státe,	stéste,	státe.	stiáte,
stánno.	stéttero.		stiano <i>or</i> stieno.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

5. Avére, *to have*, èbbi, avúto ; avrò. See 53, b.6. Sapére, *to know*, sèppi, sapúto ; saprò.

PRES. IND.		IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.	
So,	sappiámo,	Sáppi,	Sáppia,	sappiámo,
sái,	sapéte,	sappiáte.	sáppia,	sappiáte,
sa,	sánno.		sáppia,	sáppiano.

7. Cadére, *to fall*, cáddi, cadúto ; cadrò *or* caderò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Cádo (cággio),	cadiámo (caggiámo),	Cáda (cággia),	cadiámo (caggiámo),
cádi,	cadéte,	cáda (cággia),	cadiáte,
cade,	cádono (caggiono).	cáda (cággia),	cádano (caggiano).

8. Dovére, *to owe*, dovéi (*or* dovétti), dovúto ; dovrò. *Imper. lacking.*

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Dêvo <i>or</i> dêbbo (<i>or</i> dêggio),	Dêbba (dêggia),
dêvi,	dêbba (dêggia),
dêve <i>or</i> dêbbe,	dêbba (dêggia),
dobbiámo (deggiámo)	dobbiámo,
dovéte,	dobbiáte,
dêvono <i>or</i> dêbbono (<i>or</i> dêggiono).*	dêbbano (dêggiano).

9. Sedére, *to sit*, sedéi *or* sedétti, sedúto.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Siêdo <i>or</i> sêggo, sediámo <i>or</i> seggiámo,	Siêda <i>or</i> sêgga, sediámo <i>or</i> seggiámo,
siêdi, sedéte,	siêda <i>or</i> sêgga, sediáte,
siêde, siêdono <i>or</i> sêggono.	siêda <i>or</i> sêgga, siêdano <i>or</i> sêggano.

10. Vedére, *to see*, vídi, vedúto *or* vísto ; vedrò.†

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Védo (véggo <i>or</i> véggio),	Véda (végga <i>or</i> véggia),
védi,	véda (végga <i>or</i> véggia),
véde,	véda (végga <i>or</i> véggia),
vediámo (veggiámo),	vediámo (veggiámo),
vedéte,	vediáte (veggiáte),
védono (véggono <i>or</i> véggiono).	védano (véggano <i>or</i> véggiano).

11. Giacére, *to lie*, giácqui, giaciúto.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Giáccio, giacciámo,	Giáccia, giacciámo,
giáci, giacéte,	giáccia, giacciáte,
giáce, giacciono.	giáccia, giacciano.

12. Piacére, *to please* : like giacére (11).

13. Tacére, *to be silent* : like giacére (11).

14. Solére, *to be wont*, sôlito. *Pret., fut., cond., and imper. lacking.*

* Also *dêono, dênno.*

† *Provvedére* : *provvederò.*

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Sôglio,	sogliámo,	Sôglia,	sogliámo,
suôli,	soléte,	sôglia,	sogliáte,
suôle,	sôgliono.	sôglia,	sôgliano.

15. Dolére, *to grieve*, dôlsi, dolúto ; dorrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Dôlgo <i>or</i> dôglio,	dogliámo,	Dôlga <i>or</i> dôglia,	dogliámo,
duôli,	doléte,	dôlga <i>or</i> dôglia,	dogliáte,
duôle,	dôlgono <i>or</i> dôgliono.	dôlga <i>or</i> dôglia,	dôlgano <i>or</i> dôgliano.

16. Rimanére, *to remain*, rimási, rimásto *or* rimásó ; rimarrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Rimángo,	rimaniámo,	Rimánga,	rimaniámo,
rimáni,	rimanéte,	rimánga,	rimaniáte,
rimáne,	rimángono.	rimánga,	rimángano.

17. Tenére, *to hold*, ténni, tenúto ; terrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Têngo,	teniámo,	Tênga,	teniámo,
tiêni,	tenéte,	tênga,	teniáte,
tiêne,	têngono.	tênga,	têngano.

18. Valére, *to be worth*, válsi, valúto *or* válso ; varrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Válgó <i>or</i> váglio,	vagliámo,	Válga <i>or</i> váglia,	vagliámo,
váli,	valéte,	válga <i>or</i> váglia,	vagliáte,
vále,	válgono <i>or</i> vágliano.	válga <i>or</i> váglia,	válgano <i>or</i> vágliano.

19. Volére, *to wish*, vòlli, volúto ; vorrò.

PRES. IND.		IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.	
Vôglio,	vogliámo,	Vôgli,	Vôglia,	vogliámo,
vuôli,	voléte,	vogliáte.	vôglia,	vogliáte,
vuôle,	vôgliono.		vôglia,	vôgliano.

20. Parére, *to seem*, párvì, parúto *or* párso ; parrò.

PRES. IND.

Páio, pariámo *or* paiámo,
pári, paréte,
páre, páiono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Páia, pariámo *or* paiámo,
páia, paiáte,
páia, páiano.

21. Potére, *to be able*, potéi, potúto ; potrò. *Imper. lacking.*

PRES. IND.

Pôso, possiámo,
puôì, potéte,
può, pôssono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Pôssa, possiámo,
pôssa, possiáte,
pôssa, pôssano.

22. Persuadére, *to persuade*, persuási, persuáso.

23. Calére, *to matter*, câlse, calúto. *Impersonal. Fut., cond., and imper. lacking.*

PRES. IND.

Cále.

PRES. SUBJ.

Cágliä.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

FIRST CLASS: -si, -so.

24. Accêndere, *to light*, accési, accéso.

25. Allúdere, *to allude*, allúsi (alludéi), allúso.

26. Árdere, *to burn*, ársi, árso.

27. Assídere, *to besiege*, assísi, assíso.

28. Chiúdere, *to shut*, chiúsi, chiúso.

29. Conquídere, *to conquer*, conquísi, conquíso.

30. Contúndere, *to bruise*, contúsi, contúso.

31. Córre, *to run*, córsi, córso.

32. Decídere, *to decide*, decísi, decíso.

33. Difêndere, *to defend*, difési (difendéi), diféso (difendúto).

34. Divídere, *to divide*, divísi, divíso.

35. Elídere, *to elide*, elísi, elíso.

36. Elúdere, *to elude*, elúsi (eludéi *or* eludétti), elúso.
37. Esplôdere, *to explode*, esplôsi, esplôso.
38. Intrídere, *to dilute*, intrísi, intríso.
39. Intrúdere, *to intrude*, intrúsi, intrúso.
40. Invádere, *to invade*, invási, inváso.
41. Lêdere, *to offend*, lêsi, lêso.
42. Lúdere, *to play*, lúsi, lúso.
43. Mêrgere, *to plunge*, mêrsi, mêrso.
44. Môrdere, *to bite*, môrsi, môrso.
45. Offêndere, *to offend*, offêsi, offêso.
46. Pêrdere, *to lose*, perdéi *or* pêrsi, perdúto *or* pêrso.
47. Prêndere, *to take*, prési (prendéi), présó.
48. Rádere, *to shave*, rási (radéi), ráso.
49. Rêndere, *to render*, rési (rendéi), réso (rendúto).
50. Rídere, *to laugh*, risi, ríso.
51. Rifúlgere, *to shine*, rifúlси, rifúlso.
52. Ródere, *to gnaw*, rósi, róso.
53. Scêndere, *to descend*, scési, scêso.
54. Scêrnere, *to discern*, scernéi *or* scêrsi, scernúto *or* scêrso.
55. Sospêndere, *to suspend*, sospési, sospéso.
56. Spárgere, *to scatter*, spársi, spárso.
57. Spêndere, *to spend*, spési, spéso.
58. Spêrgere, *to disperse*, spêrsi, spêrso.
59. Têndere (*trans.*), *to extend*, tési, téso.
60. Têrgere, *to wipe*, têrsi, têrso.
61. Uccídere, *to kill*, uccísi, uccíso.

MORE IRREGULAR.

62. Espêllere, *to expel*, espúlси, espúlso.
63. Fôndere, *to melt*, fúsi (fondéi), fúso (fondúto).
64. Chiêdere, *to ask*, chiési, chiêsto.
65. Nascóndere, *to hide*, nascósi, nascósto.
66. Pórre, *to put*, ponêdo, pósi, pósto ; porrò.

PRES. IND.

Póngo,	poniámo (ponghiámo),
póni,	ponéte.
póne,	póngono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Pónga,	poniámo (ponghiámo),
pónga,	poniáte,
pónga,	póngano.

67. Rispóndere, *to answer*, rispósi, rispósto.

SECOND CLASS: -si, -to.

68. Assôrbere, *to absorb*, assôrsi, assôrto.
 69. Distinguere, *to distinguish*, distínsi, distínto.
 70. Êrgere, *to erect*, êrsi, êrto.
 71. Fingere, *to feign*, fínsi, finto.
 72. Frángere, *to break*, fránsi, fráto.
 73. Consúmere, *to consume*, consúnsi, consúnto.
 74. Pôrgere, *to present*, pôrsi, pôrto.
 75. Redímere, *to redeem*, redênsi (rediméi), redênto.
 76. Scíndere, *to sever*, scíndéi *or* scínsi, scíndúto *or* scínto.
 77. Scôrgere, *to perceive*, scôrsi, scôrto.
 78. Sórgere, *to rise*, sórsi, sórto.
 79. Spándere, *to spill*, spánsi, spáto.
 80. Spôrgere, *to project*, spôrsi, spôrto.
 81. Tôrcere, *to twist*, tôrsi, tôrto.
 82. Víncere, *to conquer*, vínsi, vínto.
 83. Vôlgere, *to turn*, vôlsi, vôlto.

MORE IRREGULAR.

84. Assôlvere, *to absolve*, assôlsi (assolvétti), assólto *or* assolúto.
 85. Cogliere (côrrre), *to gather*, còlsi, còlto ; coglierò *or* corrò.

PRES. IND.

Côlgo,	cogliámo,
côgli,	cogliéte,
côglie,	côlgono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Côlga,	cogliámo,
côlga,	cogliáte,
côlga,	côlgano.

86. Scégliere (scérre), *to choose: like cogliere* (85).
 87. Sciôgliere (sciôrre), *to untie: like cogliere* (85).

88. Togliere (tôrre), *to take: like cogliere* (85).

89. Giungere (giugnere), *to arrive*, giúnsi, giúnto ; giungerò (giugnerò).

PRES. IND.

Giúngo *or* giúgno,
giúngi *or* giúgni,
giúnge *or* giúgne,
giungiamo *or* giugniámo,
giungéte *or* giugnéte,
giungono *or* giúgnono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Giúnga *or* giúgna,
giúnga *or* giúgna,
giúnga *or* giúgna,
giungiamo *or* giugniámo,
giungiate *or* giugniáte,
giúngano *or* giúgnano.

90. Cingere (cîgnere), *to gird: like giungere* (89).

91. Mungere (múgnere), *to milk: like giungere* (89).

92. Piangere (piágnere), *to weep: like giungere* (89).

93. Pingere (pígnere), *to paint: like giungere* (89).

94. Pungere (púgnere), *to prick: like giungere* (89).

95. Spêgnere (spêgnere), *to extinguish: like giungere* (89),
except that the forms with gn are the usual ones throughout.

96. Spingere (spígnere), *to push: like giungere* (89).

97. Stringere (strígnere), *to bind: like giungere* (89).

98. Tingere (tîgnere), *to dye: like giungere* (89).

99. Ungere (úgnere), *to anoint: like giungere* (89).

100. Vêllere (vêrre), *to tear up*, vêlsi, vêlto.

PRES. IND.

Vêllo *or* vêlgo, velliámo,
vêlli, velléte,
vêlle, vèllono *or* vêlgono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Vêlla *or* vêlga, velliámo,
vêlla *or* vêlga, velliáte,
vêlla *or* vêlga, vèllano *or* vêlgano

THIRD CLASS: -ssi, -sso.

101. Connêttete, *to connect*, connèssi (connettéi), connêso (connettúto).

102. Genuflêttete, *to kneel*, genuflèssi, genuflêssso.

103. Riflêtere, *to reflect*,* riflêttéi *or* riflêssi, riflêttúto *or* riflêssó.
 104. Mèttete, *to put*, méssi *or* mísi, méssó.
 105. Discútere, *to discuss*, discússi, discússo.
 106. Esprímere, *to express*, esprêssi, esprêssó.
 107. Fêndere, *to split*, fendéi (fendétti *or* fêssi), fendúto *or* fêssó.
 108. Fíggere (figere), *to fix*, fissi (fisi), fisso (fiso) *or* fitto.
 109. Rilúcere, *to shine*, rilússi *or* rilucéi. *Past part. lacking.*
 110. Succêdere, *to happen*, succêssi *or* succedéi, succêssó *or* succedúto.
 111. Muôvere, *to move*, movêndo, môssi, môssó.
 112. Scuôtere, *to shake*, scotêndo, scôssi, scôssó.

FOURTH CLASS: -ssi, -tto.

113. Afflíggere, *to afflict*, afflíssi, afflítto.
 114. Cuôcere, *to cook*, cocêndo, côssi, côtô.
 115. Dirígere, *to direct*, dirêssi, dirêtto.
 116. Fríggere, *to fry*, fríssi, fríttó.
 117. Lêggere, *to read*, lêssi, lêtto.
 118. Neglígere, *to neglect*, neglêssi, neglêtto.
 119. Protêggere, *to protect*, protêssi, protêtto.
 120. Rêggere, *to support*, rêssi, rêtto.
 121. Scrívere, *to write*, scríssi, scrítto.
 122. Strúggere, *to melt*, strússi, strútto.

MORE IRREGULAR.

123. Condúrre, *to conduct*, conducêndo, condússi, condótto ;
 condurrò.

PRES. IND.

Condúco,	conduciámo,
condúci,	conducéte,
condúce,	condúcono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Condúca,	conduciámo,
condúca,	conduciáte,
condúca,	condúcano.

* When *riflêtere* means "to reflect light" it is irregular; when it means "to meditate" it is regular.

124. Trárre (tráere), *to drag*, traêndo, trássi, trátto ; trarrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Trággo,	traíámo <i>or</i> traggiámo,	Trágga,	traíámo <i>or</i> traggiámo,
trái (trággi),	traête,	trágga,	traíáte,
tráe (trágge),	trággono.	trágga,	trággano.

NOT CLASSIFIED.

125. Bére *or* bévere, *to drink*, bevêndo, bévvi (bevétti), be-
vúto ; berò *or* beverò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Bévo <i>or</i> béo,	beviámo <i>or</i> beiámo,	Béva <i>or</i> béa,	beviámo <i>or</i> beiámo,
bévi <i>or</i> béi,	bevête <i>or</i> beête,	béva <i>or</i> béa,	beviáte <i>or</i> beiáte,
béve <i>or</i> bée,	bévono <i>or</i> béono.	béva <i>or</i> béa,	bévano <i>or</i> béano.

126. Conóscere, *to know*, conóbbi, conosciúto.

127. Créscere, *to grow*, crébbi, cresciúto.

128. Náscere, *to be born*, nácqui, náto.

129. Nuôcere, *to harm*, nocêndo, nôcqui, nociúto.

130. Esígere, *to exact*, esigéi, esátto.

131. Esístere, *to exist*, esistéi, esistíto.

132. Êssere, *to be*, fúi, státo ; sarò. See 53, *a* (and 67, *b*).

133. Piôvere, *to rain*, piôvve (piovè), piovúto. *Impersonal.*

134. Rómpere, *to break*, rúppi, róttto.

135. Sôlvere, *to undo*, solvéi (solvétti), solúto.

136. Vívère, *to live*, víssi, vissúto *or* vivúto.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

137. Apríre, *to open*, apríi *or* apêrsi, apêrto.*

138. Copríre (cuopríre), *to cover: like* apríre (137).*

139. Offríre (offeríre), *to offer*, offríi (offeríi) *or* offêrsi, offêrto.*

140. Soffríre (sofferíre), *to suffer: like* offríre (139).*

141. Convertíre, *to convert*, convertíi *or* convêrsi, convertíto *or* convêrso.*

* Present after the model of *sentire*, p. 59.

142. Costruïre (construïre), *to construct*, co(n)strússi *or* co(n)-struïi, co(n)struïto *or* co(n)strútto.*
143. Digerire, *to digest*, digerii, digerito *or* digêsto.*
144. Esaurire, *to exhaust*, esaurii, esaurito *or* esáusto.*
145. Seppellire, *to bury*, seppellii, seppellito *or* sepólto.*
146. Seguire, *to follow*, seguïi, seguïto.

PRES. IND.

Sêguo (siêguo), seguíamo,
 sêgui (siêgui), seguíte,
 sêgue (siêgue), sêguono (siêguono).

PRES. SUBJ.

Sêgua (siêgua), seguíamo,
 sêgua (siêgua), seguíate,
 sêgua (siêgua), sêguano (siêguano).

147. Cucire, *to sew*, cucii, cucíto.

PRES. IND.

Cúcio, cucíamo,
 cúci, cucíte,
 cúce, cúciono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Cúcia, cucíamo,
 cúcia, cucíate,
 cúcia, cúciano.

148. Sdrucire *or* sdruscire, *to rip: like* cucire (147).

149. Empíre *or* êmpiere, *to fill*, empiêndo, empii, empíto. *All but the present from the stem of* empíre.

PRES. IND.

Êmpio (empísco), empiámo,
 êmpi (empísci), empíte,
 êmpie (empísce), êmpiono (empíscono).

PRES. SUBJ.

Êmpia, empiámo,
 êmpia, empiáte,
 êmpia, êmpiano.

150. Morire, *to die*, morii, môrto; morirò *or* morrò.

PRES. IND.

Muôio (muôro),
 muôri,
 muôre,
 moriámo *or* muoiámo,
 moríte,
 muôiono (muôrono).

PRES. SUBJ.

muôia *or* muôra,
 muôia *or* muôra,
 muôia *or* muôra,
 moriámo *or* muoiámo,
 muoiáte,
 muôiano *or* muôrano.

151. Sparire, *to disappear*, sparii *or* spárvi, sparíto.

* Present after the model of *finire*, p. 58.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Sparísco (spáio),	Sparísca (spáia),
sparís-ci,	sparísca (spáia),
sparís-ce,	sparísca (spáia),
spariámo,	spariámo,
sparíte,	spariáte,
sparíscono (spáiono).	sparíscano (spáiano).

152. DÍRE, *to say*, dicêndo, díssi, détto ; dirò.

PRES. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Díco,	Dì,	Díca,
díci,	díte.	díciámo,
díce,	dícono.	diciáte,
		dícano.

153. SALÍRE, *to ascend*, salii *or* sálsi, salíto.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Sálgo (salísco),	Sálga (salísca),
sáli (salís-ci),	sáliámo <i>or</i> sagliámo,
sále (salís-ce),	sálga (salísca),
sálgono (salíscono).	sagliáte,
	sálgano (salíscono).

154. VENÍRE, *to come*, vénni, venúto ; verrò.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Vêngo,	Vênga,
viêni,	veniámo,
viêne,	veniáte,
vêngono.	vêngano.

155. UDÍRE, *to hear*, udii, udíto.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Ôdo,	Ôda,
ôdi,	udiámo,
ôde,	udiáte,
ôdono.	ôdano.

156. USCÍRE (escíre), *to go out*, uscíi, uscíto.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Êsco,	Êsca,
êsci,	usciámo,
êsce,	usciáte,
êscono.	êscano.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

93. Following is a list of the Italian irregular and defective verbs. With every defective verb is a list of its existing forms. Every irregular verb is followed by a number referring to the list beginning on page 88. Compound verbs have, in general, been excluded from this list, unless they differ in conjugation from the simple verbs from which they come (see **68**, *a*). The commonest prefixes are: *a-* (corresponding to the preposition *a*), after which the simple verb doubles its initial consonant; *as-* (= Latin *abs*); *com-*, *con-*, *co-*, *cor-* (= prep. *con*); *de-*, *di-* (= prep. *di*); *dis-* (= Lat. *dis-*); *e-*, *es-* (= Lat. *ex*); *im-*, *in-* (= prep. *in*); *o-* (= Lat. *ob*), after which the verb generally doubles its initial consonant; *per* (= prep. *per*); *pre-* (= Lat. *pre-* or *prae-*); *pro-* (= Lat. *pro-*); *r-*, *re-*, *ri-* (= Lat. *re-*); *s-* (= Lat. *ex-* or *dis-*); *so-* or *su-* (= Lat. *sub*), after which the verb generally doubles its initial consonant; *sopra-*, *sopr-* (= prep. *sopra*); *sor-* (= prep. *su*); *sos-* (= Lat. *sub*); *sotto-*, *sott-* (= prep. *sotto*); *tra-* (= prep. *tra*).

Accadére, *see* cadére, 7.

Accêndere, 24.

Accôrgere, *see* scôrgere, 77.

Acquisîre (*defect.*): acquisîto.

Addúrre, *see* condúrre, 123.

Affliggere, 113.

Álgere (*defect.*): *Pret.* álsi, etc.

Allúdere, 25.

Ancídere, *see* uccídere, 61.

Andáre, 1.

Ángere (*defect.*): *Pres.* ánge, ángono.

Annêttre, *see* connêttre, 101.

Antivedére, *Past Part. only* antivedúto, *otherwise like* vedére, 10.

Apparîre, *see* sparîre, 151.

Appêndere, *see* sospêndere, 55.

Aprîre, 137.

Ardere, 26.

Arrôgere (*defect.*): arrogêndo; arrôso or arrôto; *Pres.* arrôge; *Imp.* arrogéva; *Pret.* arrôse, arrôsero.

Ascêndere, *see* scêndere, 53.

- Ascóndere, *see* nascóndere, 65.
 Assídere, 27.
 Assístere, *see* esístere, 131.
 Assólvere, 84.
 Assôrbere, 68.
 Assúmere, *see* consúmere, 73.
 Avére, 5.
 Bére, 125.
 Bévere, *see* bére, 125.
 Cadére, 7.
 Calére, 23.
 Cápere (*defect.*): *Pres.* cápe; *Imp.* capéva.
 Cêdere, *generally regular, sometimes has a Pret. cêssi.*
 Chêrere (*defect.*): *Pres.* chêro, chêre.
 Chiêdere, 64.
 Chiúdere, 28.
 Cíngere, 90.
 Circincídere, *see* decídere, 32.
 Côgliere, 85.
 Cólere (*defect.*). colêndo, cólto; *Pres.* côlo, côle.
 Comparíre, *see* sparíre, 151.
 Comprímere, *see* esprímere, 106.
 Concêdere, *see* succêdere, 110.
 Concútere, *see* discútere, 105.
 Condúrre, 123.
 Connêttre, 101.
 Conóscere, 126.
 Conquídere, 29.
 Consístere, *see* esístere, 131.
 Constáre *is reg.*
 Construíre, 142.
 Consúmere, 73.
 Contrastáre *is reg.*
 Controvêrtre (*defect.*): *Pres. and Imp. regular.*
 Contúndere, 30.
 Convêrgere, *reg. verb, has no Past Part.*
 Convertíre, 141.
 Copríre, 138.
 Côrre, *see* cògliere, 85.
 Côrrere, 31.
 Corrispóndere, *see* rispóndere, 67.
 Costruíre, 142.
 Créscere, 127.
 Cuôcere, 114.
 Cucíre, 147.
 Dáre, 3.
 Decídere, 32.
 Dedúrre, *see* condúrre, 123.
 Delínquere, *reg. verb, has no Past Part., and its Pret. (which is delinquétto) is rare.*
 Deprímere, *see* esprímere, 106.
 Desístere, *see* esístere, 131.
 Difêndere, 33.
 Digeríre, 143.
 Díre, 152.
 Dirígere, 115.
 Discêndere, *see* scêndere, 53.
 Discútere, 105.
 Dissólvere, *see* sôlvere, 135.
 Dissuadére, *see* persuadére, 22.
 Distáre, *reg. in Pres. of all moods, Pres. Part. lacking, otherwise like stáre, 4.*
 Distíngere, 69.
 Distrúggere, *see* strúggere, 122.
 Divedére (*defect.*): *only Infin. used.*
 Divídere, 34.
 Dolére, 15.
 Dovére, 8.
 Elêggere, *see* lêggere, 117.
 Elídere, 35.
 Elúdere, 36.
 Êmpiere, *see* empíre, 149.
 Empíre, 149.
 Êrgere, 70.

- Erígere, *see* dirígere, 115.
 Esauríre, 144.
 Escíre, *see* uscíre, 156.
 Esclúdere, *see* chiúdere, 28.
 Esígere, 130.
 Esístere, 131.
 Espèllere, 62.
 Esplòdere, 37.
 Esprimere, 106.
 Êssere, 132.
 Estíngüere, *see* distíngüere, 69.
 Estòllere (*defect.*): *Pret. and Past Part. lacking; rest regular.*
 Fáre, 2.
 Fêndere, 107.
 Fiêdere (*defect.*): *Pres.* fiêdo, fiêdi, fiêde, fiêdono; *Fut., Cond., Imper., and Past Part. lacking; rest regular.*
 Fíggere, 108.
 Fíngere, 71.
 Folcíre (*defect.*): *Pres.* fólce; *Imp. Subj.* folcísse.
 Fóndere, 63.
 Frángere, 72.
 Fríggere, 116.
 Fángere (*defect.*): *Pres., Imp., and Fut. regular.*
 Genuffêttère, 102.
 Giacére, 11.
 Gíre (*defect.*): *Pres.* gíte; *Imper., gíte; Pres. Subj.,* giámo, giáte; *Pres. Part. lacking; rest regular.*
 Giúngere, 89.
 Illúdere, *see* lúdere, 42.
 Impèllere, *see* espèllere, 62.
 Imprimere, *see* esprimere, 106.
 Incídere, *see* decídere, 32.
 Incútere, *see* discútere, 105.
 Indúrre, *see* condúrre, 123.
 Insístere, *see* esístere, 131.
 Instáre *is reg.*
 Instruíre, *see* construíre, 142.
 Intercêdere, *see* succêdere, 110.
 Intrídere, 38.
 Introdúrre, *see* condúrre, 123.
 Intrúdere, 39.
 Invádere, 40.
 Invalére, *Past Part. only* inválso, *otherwise like* valére, 18.
 Íre (*defect.*): *Pres.* íte; *Imp. regular; Pret.* ísti, íste; *Fut.* irémo, iréte, iránno; *Imper.* íte; *Imp. Subj.* ísse, íste, íssero; *Past Part.* íto.
 Istruíre, *see* costruíre, 142.
 Lécere, *see* lícere.
 Lêdere, 41.
 Lêggere, 117.
 Lícere (*defect.*): *Pres.* líce *or* léce; *Past part.* lítito *or* lécito.
 Lácere (*defect.*): *Past Part. lacking, also first pers. sing. of Indic. Pres. and Pret.; rest regular.*
 Lúdere, 42.
 Mantenére, *see* tenére, 17.
 Mêrgere, 43.
 Mèttère, 104.
 Mòlcere (*defect.*): *Pres.* mólce; *Imp.* molcéva.
 Môrdere, 44.
 Moríre, 150.
 Muôvere, 111.
 Múngere, 91.
 Náscere, 128.
 Nascóndere, 65.
 Neglígere, 118.
 Nuócere, 129.
 Offêndere, 45.
 Offeríre, *see* offírre, 139.

- Offríre, 139.
 Olíre (*defect.*): *Imp.* olíva, olívi, olíva, olívano.
 Opprímere, *see* esprímere, 106.
 Ostáre *is reg.*
 Parére, 20.
 Páve (*defect., Infín. not found*).
 Percípere (*defect.*): *Pres., Imp., and Fut. regular*; *Past Part.* percêtto.
 Percuôtere, *see* scuôtere, 112.
 Pêrdere, 46.
 Permanére, *see* rimanére, 16.
 Persístere, *see* esístere, 131.
 Persuadére, 22.
 Piacére, 12.
 Piângere, 92.
 Píngere, 93.
 Piôvere, 133.
 Pôrgere, 74.
 Pórrer, 66.
 Possedére, *see* sedére, 9.
 Potére, 21.
 Precídere, *see* decidere, 32.
 Prêndere, 47.
 Presúmere, *see* consúmere, 73.
 Prodúrre, *see* condúrre, 123.
 Protêggere, 119.
 Provvedére, *Fut. and Cond. uncontracted, otherwise like vedére*, 10.
 Prúdere, *reg. verb, has no Past Part., and first and second persons are rare throughout.*
 Púngere, 94.
 Raccôgliere, *see* côgliere, 85.
 Rádere, 48.
 Raggiúngere, *see* giúngere, 89.
 Rêcere (*defect.*): *Pres.* rêce, rêciono.
 Recídere, *see* decidere, 32.
 Redímere, 75.
 Rêggere, 120.
 Rêndere, 49.
 Repêllere, *see* espêllere, 62.
 Reprímere, *see* esprímere, 106.
 Resístere, *see* esístere, 131.
 Restáre *is reg.*
 Rídere, 50.
 Ridúrre, *see* condúrre, 123.
 Riêdere (*defect.*): *Pres.* riêdo, riêdi, riêde, riêdono; *Imp.* redíva; *Pret.* redi, redírono; *Pres. Subj.* riêda, riêdano; *Imp. Subj.* riedísse.
 Riflêttere, 103.
 Rifúlgere, 51.
 Rilúcere, 109.
 Rimanére, 16.
 Risôlvere (*to dissolve*), *see* sôlvere, 135.
 Risôlvere (*to determine*), *see* assôlvere, 84.
 Rispôndere, 67.
 Ristáre, *see* stáre, 4.
 Ródere, 52.
 Rómpere, 134.
 Salíre, 153.
 Sapére, 6.
 Scêgliere, 86.
 Scêndere, 53.
 Scêrnere, 54.
 Scérre, *see* scêgliere, 86.
 Scíndere, 76.
 Sciôgliere, 87.
 Sciôrre, *see* sciôgliere, 87.
 Scommêttere, *see* mêttere, 104.
 Scopríre, *see* copríre, 138.
 Scôrgere, 77.
 Scrívere, 121.
 Scuôtere, 112.
 Sdrucíre, 148.
 Sdruscíre, *see* sdrucíre, 148.
 Sedére, 9.

Sedúrre, *see* condúrre, 123.

Seguirre, 146.

Seppellírre, 145.

Sêrpere (*defect.*): *serpêndo*; *Pres.*

sêrpo, sêrpi, sêrpe, sêrpono; *Imp.*

regular; *Pres. Subj.* sêrpa, sêrpano.

Silêre (*defect.*): *Pres.* síli, síle.

Soffólcere (*defect.*): *Pres.* soffólce;

Pret. soffólse; *Past Part.* soffólto.

Sofferírre, *see* soffírre, 140.

Soffírre, 140.

Solêre, 14.

Sôlvere, 135.

Sopprímere, *see* esprímere, 106.

Soprástáre, *see* stáre, 4.

Sórgere, 78.

Sospêndere, 55.

Sostáre, *is reg.*

Sottostáre, *see* stáre, 4.

Sovvertírre, *see* convertírre, 141.

Spándere, 79.

Spárgere, 56.

Sparírre, 151.

Spêgnere, 95.

Spêndere, 57.

Spêrgere, 58.

Spíngere, 96.

Spôrgere, 80.

Stáre, 4.

Strídere, *reg. verb. has no Past Part.*

Stríngere, 97.

Strúggere, 122.

Succêdere, 110.

Súggere, *reg. verb. has no Past Part.*

Sussístere, *see* esístere, 131.

Tacêre, 13.

Tángere (*defect.*): *Pres.* tánge.

Têndere (*trans.*), 59.

Têndere (*intrans.*), *reg. verb. has no Past Part.*

Tenêre, 17.

Têrgere, 60.

Tíngere, 98.

Tôgliere, 88.

Tôllere (*defect.*): *Pres.* tólle, tôle;
Pres. Subj. tólle.

Tôrcere, 81.

Tôrpere (*defect.*): *Pres.* tôrpo, tôrpi,
tôrpe, tôrpono; *Pres. Subj.* tôrpa.

Tôrrre, *see* tógliere, 88.

Tradúrre, *see* condúrre, 123.

Tráere, *see* trárre, 124.

Trárre, 124.

Uccídere, 61.

Udíre, 155.

Úngere, 99.

Úrgere (*defect.*): *Pres.* úrge; *Imp.*
urgéva, urgévano; *Imp. Subj.* ur-
gésse, urgéssero.

Uscírre, 156.

Valêre, 18.

Vedêre, 10.

Vêllere, 100.

Veníre, 154.

Vêrrre, *see* vèllere, 100.

Vígere (*defect.*): *Pres.* víge; *Imp.*
vigéva.

Vilipêndere, *see* sospêndere, 55.

Víncere, 82.

Vívere, 136.

Volêre, 19.

Vôlgere, 83.

ITALIAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

A, to, at, in.

A', **ái**, **al**, *etc.* = **a** + *art.*

Abbellíto, beautified.

Accompagnáre, accompany.

Accôrgersi, perceive.

Ácqua, water.

Ad, *see* **A**.

Affacciársi, place one's self (*at a window*).

Affrettáre, hasten.

Agguantáre, seize.

Agostíno, Gus.

Álbero, tree.

Ále, wing.

Alétta, little wing.

Alettína, little wing.

Alfrédo, Alfred.

Allontanáre, send off.

Allóra, then.

Áltro, other.

Amáro, bitter.

Ánche, also, even.

Andár, *see* **Andáre**.

Andáre, go, to go, going.

Andársene, go away.

Andáto, gone.

Anêllo, ring.

Animále, animal.

Animalíno, little creature.

Antíco, old.

Ápe, bee.

Appéna, hardly.

Appôsta, on purpose.

Ária, air.

Arricchíto, enriched.

Arriváre, arrive.

Arriváto, having arrived.

Ásino, ass.

Assalíre, attack.

Assênzio, wormwood.

Assolúto, absolute.

Áttimo, flash.

Avánti a, in front of.

Avére, have.

Avvedérsi di, perceive.

Azionáccia, *from* **Azióne**.

Azióne, action.

Bábbo, father, papa.

Badáre, keep.

Bagnáre, bathe.

Bambíno, child.

Bárbaro, barbarian.

Barbóne, water-spaniel.

Baróne, baron.

Bastóne, stick.

Bel, *see* **Bêllo**.

Bellíssimo, very beautiful.

Bêllo, beautiful, fine, kind.

Ben, *see* **Bêne**.

Bêne, well, nicely, much.

Bêne, good (*noun*).

Bócca, mouth.

Bôve, ox.

Brávo, worthy.

Brilláre , shine.	Città , city.
Brútto , ugly.	Cittadíno , citizen.
Bucáto , pricked.	Códa , tail.
Bugía , lie.	Cógli , col, <i>etc.</i> = con + <i>art.</i>
Búio , dark.	Côgliere , catch, pick.
Buôno , good.	Côllo , neck.
Buttáre , throw. <i>Buttár giù</i> = swallow.	Cóme , as, like, how, when.
Cadére , fall.	Cominciáre , begin.
Calzóni , trousers.	Comméttere , commit.
Can , <i>see</i> Cáne .	Compágno , companion.
Cáne , dog,	Comúne , town. <i>Comúni</i> = com- mons.
Capáce , capable.	Con , with.
Cápo , head. <i>Da cápo, daccápo</i> = once more.	Confètti , candy.
Cappèllo , hat.	Conóscere , know, find out.
Carlomágno , Charlemagne.	Cónte , count.
Cárne , flesh.	Continovaménte , continually.
Cása , house, home.	Contínuo , continual.
Cascáre , fall.	Cónto , count.
Cassétta , drawer.	Côrpo , body.
Cassettóne , bureau.	Corrêggersi , reform.
Castèllo , castle.	Côsa , thing. <i>Côsa púbblica</i> = gov- ernment.
Cattívo , bad, naughty.	Così , so, thus.
Cêlia , trick.	Creatúra , creature.
Cênto , a hundred.	Crédere , believe.
Cercáre , search.	Cúi , whom, whose.
Cêrto , certain, some.	Curiosità , curiosity.
Cespúglio , bush.	Curióso , curious, funny.
Che , who, which, that.	Da , by, from, as to. <i>Dálle parti</i> = at the sides.
Che , what. <i>Che côsa</i> = what.	Daccápo , <i>see</i> Cápo .
Che , that.	Dái , dal, <i>etc.</i> = da + <i>art.</i>
Che , than.	Dáre , give, look.
Chi . . . chi , one . . . another.	De' , dégli, déi, del, <i>etc.</i> = di + <i>art.</i>
Chiamáre , call.	Desidêrio , desire.
Chícça , sweetmeat.	Détto , said, told.
Ci , there.	Di , of, than, to, with.
Cínque , five.	

Dicêrto , surely.	Fáre , make, let.
Di diêtro , from behind.	Farfállà , butterfly.
Diêci , ten.	Fasciáre , bandage.
Diêtro , behind, after. <i>Di diêtro</i> = from behind. <i>Diêtro a</i> = after.	Fërro , iron.
Dintórni , neighborhood.	Figliuôlo , child, son.
Díó , God.	Figurársi , imagine.
Díre , say, speak.	Finchè non , until.
Dirítto , right.	Finêstra , window.
Discórso , talk.	Finíre , finish.
Disobbediênte , disobedient.	Fíno a , up to.
Disperáto , desperate.	Fióre , flower.
Distánza , distance.	Fiorító , flowery.
Distrúggere , destroy.	Firênze , Florence.
Disubbiênte , disobedient.	Firmaménto , firmament.
Ditíno , from Díto .	Fôglia , leaf.
Díto , finger. <i>Díto gróssò</i> = thumb.	Fónte , fountain.
Diventáre , become.	Forestiêro , foreign.
Dódici , twelve.	Fra , between, in, to.
Dolóre , pain.	Frédò , cold.
Dópo , after.	Frónte , forehead.
Dóve , where.	Frútto , fruit.
Dovére , ought, must.	Fuggíre , flee.
Dúe , two.	Fuôri , out.
Dúnque , therefore.	Fúria , haste.
Duránte , during.	Gámba , leg.
E , and.	Gámbo , stem.
Êcco , this is.	Gátto , cat.
Ed , and.	Genitóri , parents.
Enríco , Henry.	Già , already.
Éssa , it.	Giardíno , garden.
Ésse , them.	Gíglío , lily.
Êssere , be. <i>Êssere per</i> = be about to.	Giorgétto , Georgie.
Éssi , them.	Giórno , day.
Ésso , it.	Girár , see Giráre .
Fálla , fault.	Giráre , go around.
Fanciúlla , child.	Giráto , gone around.
	Gíro , turn, circuit.
	Gíro gíro a , round and round.

Giù , down.	Là , there. <i>Di là</i> = there.
Giudizio , judgment, idea.	Laceráre , tear.
Gli , the.	Ládra , thief.
Gli , it.	Ládro , robber.
Gli , to him.	Lámpo , flash.
Glie , <i>see</i> Gli , Le .	Lancétta , hand.
Glôbo , globe.	Lasciáre , leave, let, let go.
Goloso , glutton, greedy.	Lasciato , let.
Governáto , governed.	Lavoráre , work.
Gránde , big.	Le , the.
Grandíssimo , very big.	Le , to her, to it.
Grído , shout.	Le , them.
Grôso , big.	Leóne , lion.
Guardársi , refrain.	Lêsto , quick.
I , the.	Leváre , take away. <i>Levdarsi</i> (<i>with</i>
Il , the.	<i>direct object</i>) = get rid of.
Illumináto , illumined.	Leváto , up.
Il quále , who.	Li , them.
Imperatóre , emperor.	Li , there.
Impêro , empire.	Líbero , free.
In , in.	Lo , the.
Infátti , in fact.	Lo , him, it.
Infinitaménte , infinitely.	Longobárdο , Longobard.
Infíno , even.	Lontáno , distant.
Infocáto , blazing.	Lóro , them, their.
Ingordígia , gluttony.	Lúce , light.
Insegnáre , teach.	Lucértola , lizard.
Insétto , insect.	Lúí , him, he.
Insiême , together.	Lúme , light.
Insómma , in short.	Luminóso , luminous.
Intendiménto , intelligence.	Lúna , moon.
Intórno , around (<i>adv.</i>).	Ma , but.
Intórno a , around (<i>prep.</i>).	Mádre , mother.
Invasióne , invasion.	Maestóso , majestic.
Ispiráre , inspire.	Maêstra , school-mistress.
L' , <i>see</i> La , Le , Lo .	Maêstro , school-master.
La , the.	Mággio , May.
La , it, her.	Maggióre , larger.

- Mái**, ever. *Non mai* = never.
Malánno, harm. *Far malánni*
 = mischief-making.
Maláta, ill.
Maldicênte, gossip.
Mále, badly, ill.
Mále, wicked.
Mámma, mother, mamma.
Mandáre, send.
Mangiáre, eat.
Maniêra, manner.
Máno, hand.
Mattína, morning.
Méno, less.
Ménto, chin.
Méntre, while.
Meraviglióso, wonderful.
Metà, half.
Méttere, put. *Méttersi* = begin,
 put on.
Mêzzo, half.
Mêzzo, middle. *In mêzzo a* = in
 the middle of.
Mício, puss, cat.
Milióne, million.
Minacciáre, threaten.
Minóre, smaller.
Minúto, minute.
Mío, my.
Môdo, way.
Molestáre, annoy.
Mólti, many.
Mólto, much.
Môrdere, bite.
Mósca, fly.
Móstra, face.
Múro, wall.
Mutáre, change.
Nascósto, hidden.
Náso, nose.
Náto, born.
Ne, of it, for it.
Nè, nor.
Néi, nel, etc. = in + art.
Nemméno, even.
Nessúno, nobody.
Niccolíno, Nicholas, Nick.
Nído, nest.
No, no. *Di no* = no.
Nóbile, noble.
Nobiltà, nobility.
Nói, we, us.
Nôia, trouble.
Non, not. *Non . . . che* = only.
Nôstro, our.
Nôtte, night.
Nôve, nine.
Núlla, nothing.
Número, number.
O, or.
O, oh.
Ôcchio, eye.
Occhióne, from **Ôcchio**.
Odóre, odor.
Ógni, every.
Ognúno, everybody.
Óltre, beyond, over.
Óra, now.
Óra, hour.
Oramáí, at last.
Orígine, origin.
Ôro, gold.
Orolôgio, watch.
Ôtto, eight.
Padroncínno, little master.
Palázso, palace.

Panière , basket.	Prêso , near.
Panierino , <i>from Panière</i> .	Prêsto , early.
Pánni , clothes.	Pretêndere , expect.
Parécchio , some.	Prevalére , prevail.
Parére , seem.	Prímo , first.
Párte , part, side. <i>Dálle párti</i> = at the sides. <i>A quèsta párti</i> = to this time.	Prónto , quick.
Participáre , participate.	Público , public.
Pásso , step.	Puníre , punish.
Pátto , condition. <i>A pátto che</i> = on condition that.	Púnto , point.
Pel = per il.	Quadrúpede , quadruped.
Pensáre , think.	Quálche , some.
Per , for, in order to, on account of, through, by.	Qualchedúno , somebody.
Perchè , why, because.	Qualcôsa , anything.
Pêrdere , lose.	Qualcúno , somebody.
Perdonáre , pardon.	Quále , <i>see Il quale</i> .
Permesso , permission.	Quándo , when.
Però , therefore, however.	Quánto , as much.
Pésce , fish.	Quattórdici , fourteen.
Pëtto , chest.	Quáttro , four.
Piánta , plant.	Que' , quéi , <i>pl. of Quello</i> .
Picchiáre , strike.	Quégli , <i>pl. of Quello</i> .
Piccíno , tiny, small.	Quel , <i>see Quello</i> .
Píccolo , little, small.	Quéllo , that.
Piêde , foot.	Quésto , this.
Piêno , full.	Qui , here. <i>Di qui</i> = here.
Pigliáre , take.	Quíndi , therefore.
Pínna , fin.	Raccontáre , relate.
Più , more, most.	Raggiúngere , overtake.
Po' , little.	Ragióne , reason.
Pôì , then, too.	Rasênte , close.
Portáre , take, bring.	Recreazióne , recess.
Potére , can, be able.	Refezióne , lunch.
Pôvero , poor.	Rêggere , stand, endure.
Prêndere , take.	Respiráre , breathe.
	Rêttile , reptile.
	Riccárdo , Richard.
	Ricominciáre , begin again.
	Ricordársi , remember.

- Rídere**, laugh.
Ríga, line. *Di prima ríga* = first-class.
Righettína, little mark.
Rimandáre, send back.
Rimanére, remain.
Rimediáre a, atone for.
Rimproveráre, reprove.
Ripêtere, repeat.
Ripôso, rest.
Rispóndere, reply.
Risputáre, spit again.
Rómpere, break.
Rôsa, rose.
Rotóndo, round.
Rubáre, steal.
Sanguinóso, bloody.
Sapére, know, hear.
Saporáccio, *from Sapóre*.
Sapóre, taste.
Sásso, stone.
Scappáre, run away.
Scêna, scene.
Scéndere, *see Scéndere*.
Scéndere, descend.
Scuôla, school.
Se, if, whether.
Se, *see Si*.
Sè, itself, himself, herself.
Secóndo che, according as.
Segnáto, marked.
Seguíre, turn out.
Sêi, six.
Sêmpre, always.
Senése, Sienese.
Sentíre, taste, hear.
Sénza, without.
Sêrpe, snake.
Servitóre, servant.
Sessánta, sixty.
Sêtte, seven.
Sfacciatággine, impudence.
Si, himself, herself, itself.
Sì, yes, so.
Signóra, lady.
Signóre, gentleman.
Signoría, rule.
Símile, like.
Smisuráto, boundless.
Soáve, sweet.
Solaménte, only.
Sóle, sun.
Sollécito, early, brisk.
Sólo, alone.
Sommáto, added.
Sópra, on, above. *Di sópra* = up, above.
Sorêlla, sister.
Sorellína, *from Sorêlla*.
Sôrte, lucky.
Sospettáre, suspect.
Sospêtto, suspicion.
Sostégno, support.
Sótto, under. *Di sótto* = down, underneath.
Sparíre, disappear.
Spícchio, slice.
Spína, thorn.
Sputáre, spit.
Stánza, room.
Stáre, stay, stand.
Stélla, star.
Stéssso, himself.
Stéssso, same.
Stéssso, even.
Stracciáre, tear.

- Strétto**, close, tight.
Strilláre, scream.
Su, on, up.
Su', *sul, etc.* = *su + art.*
Súbito, at once.
Súo, its, his, her.
Tángo, so much, so, much.
Tángo . . . quánto, both . . . and.
Te, thee, you.
Têmpo, time.
Tenúto, held.
Têrra, earth, ground, land.
Território, territory.
Ti, thee, you.
Tiráre, throw, draw. *Tirár fuôri*, take out.
Tócco, one o'clock.
Tornáre, return, returning.
Tórno tórno a, round and round.
Toscáno, Tuscan.
Tra, among, to.
Tranquillaménte, tranquilly.
Trátto: *a un trátto* = all at once.
Traversáre, cross.
Tre, three.
Trédici, thirteen.
Trónco, trunk.
Trováre, find.
Tu, thou, you.
Túo, thy, your.
Tútto, all. *Per tútto* = everywhere. *Tútti e dúe* = both; *tútti e tre* = all three; *etc.*
Uccellíno, *from Uccello*.
Uccello, bird.
Un, a, one.
- Úna**, a, one.
Úndici, eleven.
Úno, a, one.
Uôvo, egg.
Urláre, yell.
Úscio, door.
Vassoíno, tray.
Vedére, see.
Ventiquáttro, twenty-four.
Verità, truth.
Véro, true.
Véscovo, bishop.
Vêspa, wasp.
Vestíre, dress.
Vía, off, away, so forth. *Sometimes used instead of a verb of motion.*
Viággio, way, journey.
Vicíno, near.
Viôla, violet.
Viôttola, path.
Víso, face.
Víspo, lively.
Viziáccio, *from Vizio*.
Vízio, vice.
Vóce, voice.
Vôglia, desire.
Volére, wish.
Volontariaménte, voluntarily.
Vôlta, time.
Voltár, *see Voltáre*.
Voltáre, turn.
Zámpa, paw, foot.
Zampína, little paw.
Zanzára, mosquito.
Zimbêllo, laughing-stock.

ENGLISH-ITALIAN VOCABULARY.

- A**, un, úno, úna.
Africa, África.
After, dópo.
Ago, fa.
Aim, miráre.
Air, ária.
All, tútto.
Alone, sólo.
Although, sebbène.
Always, sêmpre.
Amaze, meravigliáre.
America, Amêrica.
An, *see* **A**.
Ancient, antíco.
And, e.
Another, un áltro.
April, apríle, *m*.
Around, intórno.
As, cóme.
As . . . as, quánto, tánto . . . cóme.
Asia, Ásia.
At, a.
Attach, attaccáre.
August, agósto.
Be, êssere, *irreg.* (**53**, *a*).
Beam, tráve, *m. or f*.
Beast, béstia.
Beautiful, bello.
Because, perchè.
Begin, cominciáre.
Believe, crédere.
Big, gróssó.
Bird, uccéllo.
Black, néro.
Blood, sángue, *m*.
Boil, bollíre.
Born, náto. *Pl.*: náti, *m*.; náte, *f*.
Boy, ragázzo.
Branch, rámo.
Bread, páne, *m*.
Brother, fratéllo, *m*.
Bubble, vescichétta.
But, ma.
By, da. *By chance* = per cáso.
Call, chiamáre.
Capital, capitále, *f*.
Car, vagóne, *m*.
Care, cúra.
Carriage, carrózza.
Carry, portáre.
Case, cáso.
Ceiling, pálco.
Chance, cáso. *By chance* = per cáso.
Charged, cárico.
Charity, carità, *f*.
Charles, Cárlo.
Choose, scégliere, *irreg.*
Christopher, Cristóforo.
Circle, tóndo.
City, città, *f*.
Cloud, núvola.
Club, bastóne, *m*.
Coat, ábito.

Collect , raccôgliere, <i>irreg.</i>	Emmanuel , Emmanuèle.
Columbus , Colómbó.	Emperor , imperatóre, <i>m.</i>
Come back , tornáre.	Empty , vuôto.
Companion , compágno.	End , termináre.
Confined , tenúto.	Enemy , nemíco.
Construct , costruíre, <i>irreg.</i>	Escape , scappáre.
Continue , seguitáre.	Europe , Eurôpa.
Contrary , contráριο.	Even , ánche.
Cool , raffreddársi.	Ever , mái.
Corner , cánto.	Every , ógni.
Country , paése, <i>m.</i>	Everything , tútto.
Cover , copríre, <i>irreg.</i>	Everywhere , per tútto.
Creature , animále, <i>m.</i>	Eye , <i>noun</i> , ôcchio.
Crumb , bríciola.	Eye , <i>vb.</i> , occhiáre.
Crush , schiacciáre.	Fall , cadúta.
Dark , búio.	Family , famíglia, <i>f.</i>
Day , giòrno.	Far , lontáno.
December , dicêmbre, <i>m.</i>	Father , pádre, <i>m.</i> , bábbó.
Dense , dênso.	February , febbráio.
Department , dipartiménto.	Fief , féudo.
Discover , scopríre, <i>irreg.</i>	Fifth , quínto.
Distance , distánza.	Find , trováre.
Divide , dividere, <i>irreg.</i>	Finger , díto. <i>Pl.</i> díta, <i>f.</i>
Do , fáre, <i>irreg.</i>	Fire , fuôco.
Dominion , domínio.	First , prímo. <i>Adv.</i> , príma.
Door , úscio.	Five , cínque.
Down , giù.	Flat , piátto.
Dream , sognáre.	Flee , fuggíre.
Drop , gócciola. <i>Drop by drop</i> = a gócciola a gócciola.	Flower , fióre, <i>m.</i>
Duke , dúca, <i>m.</i>	Fly , voláre.
Dungeon , cárcere, <i>f.</i>	Food , mangiáre, <i>m.</i>
Dust , pólvere, <i>f.</i>	For , per. <i>For yourself (conjunctive)</i> = vi, si.
Earn , guadagnáre.	Form , formáre.
Earth , têra.	Fort , fortézza.
Eight hundred , ottocênto.	Forth , fuôri.
Eighty , ottánta.	Forty , quaránta.
Either . . . or, o . . . o.	Four , quáttro.

- Four hundred**, quattrocêto.
France, Frância, *f*.
Friday, venerdì, *m*.
Friend, amîco, *m*.
From, da.
Fruit, frûtto.
Furniture, mobília.
Genoa, Gênova.
Give, dáre, *irreg.*
Go, andáre, *irreg.*
Good, buôno.
Grain, grâno.
Great, grânde.
Ground, têrra.
Grove, boschétto.
Grow up, venír su, *irreg.*
Gun, schiôppo, fucîle, *m*.
Hand, máno, *f*.
Happen, accadére, *irreg.*
Hardly, appéna.
Hasten, affrettârsi.
Hate, odiáre.
Have, avére, *irreg.* (53, *b*).
He, égli, lúi.
Heat, cáldo.
Her, la, le, lêi.
Herb, êrba.
Here, qua.
High, álto.
Him, lo, gli, lúi. *To him* = gli, a lúi.
Himself, si.
His, súo.
History, stôria.
Holiday, fêsta.
Honest, onêsto.
However, tuttavía.
Hunter, cacciátore, *m*.
I, ío.
If, se.
Imagine, immagináre.
In, in.
Indeed, davvéro.
Inhabit, abitáre.
Inside, didéntro.
Instance, esêmpio.
Intense, vívo.
Intention, intenzióne, *f*.
Into, in.
It, lo, la, égli, gli.
Italian, italiáno.
Italy, Itália, *f*.
Its, súo, súa.
Itself, si.
Jailer, carceriêre, *m*.
January, gennáio.
July, lúglio.
June, giúgno.
King, re, *m*.
Know, sapére, *irreg.*, conóscere (= *be acquainted with*), *irreg.*
Land, paése, *m.*, têrra.
Large, grânde.
Last, último (*precedes noun*).
Last year = l' áнно scórso.
Latter, quésto. *The latter* = quésti, *m. sing.*
Leaf, fôglia.
Leap-year, bisestîle, *m*.
Learn, imparáre.
Left, sinístra.
Lid, têsto.
Lift, solleváre.
Light, lúce, *f*.
Like, cóme.
Little (= *small*), píccolo, píccíno.

Little (= *a small quantity*), pôco.

Little by little = a pôco a pôco.

Live, vivere, *irreg.*

Loaded, carico.

Lorraine: *of Lorraine* = lorenése.

Loud, fôrte.

Low, bâsso.

Lower, abbassâre.

Man, uômo, *pl.* uômini.

Many, mólti, *m.*, mólte, *f.*

March, mârzo.

Mask, máschera.

May, mággio.

Me, mi, me.

Melon, cocômero.

Merchant, mercânte, *m.*

Middle, mêzzo.

Mignonette, amoríno.

Mine, mío.

Moisture, umidità, *f.*

Monday, lunedì, *m.*

Month, mése, *m.*

Moon, lúna.

More, più.

Mortify, mortificâre.

Most, il più.

Mr., signór.

My, mío.

Name, nóme, *m.*

Napoleon, Napoleóne.

Near, vicíno a.

Need, bisógno.

Never, non . . . mái.

Nice, gentile.

Ninety, novánta.

No, no.

Nobody, nessúno.

Nor, nè.

Not, non.

November, novêmbre.

Now, óra.

Object, oggêtto.

Observe, osservâre.

Oceanica, Oceánia.

October, ottóbre.

Of, di. *Of them* = ne.

On, sópra, su (*before vow.*, sur).

One, úno.

One's self, si.

Only, sólo (*adj.*), non . . . che (*adv.*).

Opposite, oppósto.

Or, o.

Other, áltro.

Ought, dovére, *irreg.*

Out, fuôri.

Outside, difuôri, *m.*

Over there, laggìù.

Pace, pássò.

Parents, genitóri, *m. pl.*

Paris, Parígi.

Parrot, pappagállo.

Part, pártè, *f.*

Peasant, contadíno.

Perfectly, prôprio.

Perhaps, fôrse.

Persuade, persuadére, *irreg.*

Philip, Filíppo.

Place, luôgo.

Placed, pósto.

Plainly, schiettaménte.

Plant, piánta.

Point, púnto.

Poor, pôvero.

Pot, péntola.

Present, presentâre.

- Prevent**, impedire.
Principle, princípio.
Prison, prigióne, *f*.
Prisoner, prigioniero.
Profession, professione, *f*.
Purpose, úso.
Quantity, quantità, *f*.
Question, domanda.
Rain, pioggia.
Raise, levare.
Rare, raro.
Recognized, conosciuto.
Relate, raccontare.
Remain, rimanere, *irreg.*, restare.
Repeat, ripetere.
Reply, rispondere, *irreg.*
Resolve, risolvere, *irreg.*
Rest, posare.
Right, destra.
Rise, salire, *irreg.*
Room, stanza.
Root, radice, *f*.
Round, rotondo.
Rule, signoria.
Sacrifice, sacrificio.
Sail, navigare.
Sailor, marinaio.
Same, stesso (*precedes noun*).
Satisfy, contentare.
Saturday, sabato.
Say, dire, *irreg.*
Sea, mare, *m*.
Second, secondo.
See, vedere, *irreg.*
Seed, seme, *m*.
Sent, mandato.
September, settembre, *m*.
Service, servizio.
Seven, sette.
Shake, scuotere, *irreg.*
Ship, nave, *f*.
Shoot, bába.
Short, corto.
Show off, far vedere, *irreg.*
Side, parte, *f*.
Silence, silenzio.
Sinister, sinistro.
Sir, signóre, *m*.
Sixty, sessánta.
Sky, ciélo.
Small, piccolo, piccino.
Smoke, fumo.
So, così.
So as to, per.
Some, qualche.
Somebody else, qualchedun' ál-
tro.
Sometimes, qualchevolta.
So much, tanto.
Son, figlio.
Sort, sôta.
Spaniard, spagnuolo.
Speak, parlare.
Spider, rágno, rágnolo.
Sprouted, germogliato.
Stalk, fústo.
Star, stélla.
Steam, vapóre, *m*.
Straight, diritto.
Study, *noun*, stúdio.
Study, *vb.*, studiare.
Sun, sóle, *m*.
Sunday, domenica.
Support, mantenere, *irreg.*
Surprised, sorpreso.
Surround, circondare.

Table , távola.	Tuscan , toscáno.
Take , prêndere, <i>irreg.</i>	Twelve , dó dici.
Tear , raschiáre.	Twenty-eight , ventôtto.
Than , che, di.	Twenty-nine , ventinôve.
Thanks , grázie, <i>f. pl.</i>	Twig , ramoscêllo.
That , <i>conj.</i> , che.	Two , dúe.
That , <i>rel. pron.</i> , che.	Under , sótto.
That , <i>demons. pron.</i> , quéllo.	Unfortunate , infelíce.
The , il, lo, la, i, gli, le.	Unhappy , sventuráto.
Them , li, le, lóro. <i>Of them</i> = ne.	Union , unióne, <i>f.</i>
Then , pói.	Unite , raccôgliere, <i>irreg.</i>
There , là, lì.	Until , <i>prep.</i> , fínno a.
Therefore , però.	Until , <i>conj.</i> , finchè . . . non.
They , éssi, ésse, lóro.	Us , nói, ci (<i>conjunctive</i>).
Thick , grôssso.	Usual , usáto.
Thing , còsa.	Vapor , vapóre, <i>m.</i>
Think , pensáre.	Vegetable , vegetábile, <i>m.</i>
Third , têrzo.	Very , mólto, tánto.
Thirtieth , trentêsimo.	Victor , Vittório.
Thirty , trénta.	Villa , vílla.
Thirty-first , trentêsimo prímo.	Village , villággio.
Thirty-one , trentún, trentún.	Water , ácqua.
This , quéstó.	Way (= <i>manner</i>), maniêra.
Thousand , mílle.	We , nói.
Three , tre.	Web , téla.
Three hundred , trecênto.	Wednesday , mercoledì, <i>m.</i>
Thursday , giovedì, <i>m.</i>	Week , settimána.
Thus , così.	What , <i>interrog. and exclam.</i> , che.
Time , vólta, têmpo. <i>Another time</i> <i>use vólta.</i>	What , <i>rel.</i> , quéllo che.
To , a. <i>To him</i> = gli.	When , quándo.
Together , insiême.	Where , dóve.
Too (= <i>also</i>), ánche.	Which , che.
Too (= <i>excessively</i>), trôppo.	While , méntre.
Tree , álbero.	Who , <i>rel.</i> , che.
Trunk , tróncó.	Whom , <i>rel.</i> , cúí.
Tuesday , martedì, <i>m.</i>	Willingly , volentiêri.
Turn , giráre.	Wind , vênto.

Window, finêstra.

With, con.

Without, sênza.

Wood, bôsko.

Word, parôla.

Working-day, giórno dî lavóro.

World, móndo.

Year, áнно.

Yes, già.

You, vói, vi, Lêi, la, le. *To you*
= vi, le.

Your, vôstro, Súo.

Yourself, vi, si. *For yourself* =
vi, si.

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